Monday,
10th September, 1956

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOLUME VII, 1956

(10th September to 13th September, 1956)

THIRTEENTH SESSION, 1956

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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Acc. No. 44522
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LOK SABHA

Monday, 10th September, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Integral Coach Factory

*1945. **Shri Wodeyar** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders for the supply of additional plant and machinery for the integral coach factory at Perambur are to be placed shortly;

(b) whether global tenders have been invited by Messrs Swiss Car and Elevator Manufacturing Corporation Ltd.;

(c) whether Government are in agreement with this firm for providing technical aid for the establishment of full production at the Integral Coach Factory; and

(d) if so, what is the total cost of the orders already placed with this firm and others to be placed shortly?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Orders have been placed in June-July '56.

(b) Global tenders were called for, by the Government through the agency of Messrs. Swiss Car and Elevator Manufacturing Corporation Ltd.

(c) Yes.

(d) Messrs. Swiss Car and Elevator Manufacturing Corporation Ltd., do not manufacture any items of plant and machinery. No orders for such items have therefore, been placed on them.

Shri Wodeyar: May I know what are the salient features of expansion of this factory in the Second Five Year Plan, and whether Government have proposed another factory of this kind in Hubli ?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The Integral Coach Factory is not going to be expanded—it will be expanded in the sense that we want to set up a small workshop there, an expansion of that factory, for furnishing the coaches. The original idea was to furnish them at some other place or in some other workshop of the Railways, but we are now providing necessary arrangements for the same at Perambur. As regards the second point about Hubli, there is no such idea of setting up another factory there.

Dr. Jaisoorya: This Swiss Car and Elevator Manufacturing Corporation—are they only advisory or are they manufacturers?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They are consulting engineers; they are not manufacturers of machinery and plants.

Shri T. N. Singh: From the tenders accepted for the various plants and machinery, which countries are the sharers in the matter of these tenders?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not quite understand what the hon. Member means by sharers.

Shri T. N. Singh: I want to know the firms belonging to which country—Switzerland, Germany, America, England—are the principal parties who have got most of these tenders.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry, we have not got the details here. I can furnish that information later.

Shri C. R. Chowdhary: May I know how many Indians have been sent abroad for training purposes to work afterwards in this factory, how many have returned, and how many foreigners are now working as technicians in this factory?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have sent out batches, they have gone by turns. I cannot give the exact number. But it must be over fifty, roughly; but I am not quite accurate about the figures. But they have been going in batches of twenty, twenty-three, twenty-five,and most of them have returned. The last batch is there. At present there are about forty Swiss engineers who are at Perambur and who are advising and guiding the workers in the manufature of these coaches.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: The hon. Minister says that Messrs. Swiss Car and Elevator Manufacturing Corporation Ltd. are consulting engineers and that they do not manufacture. But the name itself implies that they manufacture cars and elevators. Will the hon. Minister enquire about it whether they are manufacturers and are acting as consulting engineers here?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They do not manufacture plant and machine: u coaches?

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Cars or coaches?

Dr. Jaisoorya: If I remember aright, with regard to this Perambur workshop you had a contract with another Swiss firm. What happened to them?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is the same firm, Schlieren.

Dr Jaisoorya: Now it is called something else, is it?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is the same firm.

Dr. Jaisoorya: Masquerading in another name?

Mail Transhipment

*1949. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mail transhipment work at Sakrigalghat and Maniharighat under R. M. S. 'H' Division is to be transferred to private contractors;

(b) how many Class IV leave reserve staff will be affected by this change; and

(c) whether any employees will be thrown out of service for an uncertain period and how many will have their declaration of permanency put off?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No. The matter is still under consideration.

(b) 9 class IV employees.

(c) None is likely to be thrown out of employment for any uncertain period.

3 temporary class IV officials will have their declaration of permanency put off.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Minister said in answer to part (a) that the matter has not been finalised. May I know whether the Government thinks it a safe procedure to allow the transhipment work of mails to be handed over to contractors rather than to those people who are anxious to continue in government service and who therefore give better service?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The hon. Member has mixed up several questions. In the first place, in the Postal Department we are carrying on both the systems. Somewhere we do the work departmentally, and somewhere with contractors. Here the question of discharging or dispensing with the services of any of the employees does not arise; because, even if the work is entrusted to the contractor, all the employees will be fitted in the Department itself and none will be discharged?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Fifteen per cent of the approved candidates against leave reserve are kept in that station and they have worked continuously for one, two or three years. May I know whether these people, who are approved candidates but who are not yet quasi-permanent, having worked only for two or three years, will also be considered as staff whose jobs will be kept on?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Well, I think they will be also retained—I am speaking off-hand. I should say that none should be discharged.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know when this matter, whether to give it over to contractors or not, will be finalised?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The matter is still under consideration. I cannot give any firm date as to when the matter will be finalised.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

*1951. **Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies newly opened or reorganised by amalgamating other societies under Rural Credit Survey Report in Kurnool District of Andhra State; and

(b) the number of those which are functioning?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Twenty-three.

(b) Twenty-two.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: May I know if it is a fact that the Gudikal Centre of Kurnool District, for which Government had allotted Rs. 10,000, is now deferred on account of political reasons?

Shri Abid Ali: About Gudikal, my information is that the co-operative society there is not functioning because

the two neighbouring societies are not agreeable to their merger due to certain financial conditions of Gudikal.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd : Is it a fact that these two societies have already agreed to merge themselves in this society and the accounts of these societies have already been amalgamated in this society ?

Shri Abid Ali : The position is a already explained.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd : May I know if the Central Government has got any power to see that their schemes are effectively implemented without any of these party politics ?

Shri Abid Ali : I don't think the inference of the hon. Member has any justification. But so far as the powers are concerned, I may say that under the rules, as they at present exist, the Andhra State cannot compel any society to amalgamate.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Then, how are the Central Government going to implement their schemes in the States if the Government have no powers to implement them ? Are the Government aware that most of the schemes are not properly implemented on account of these reasons ?

Shri Abid Ali : We implement the schemes by persuasion. So far as the powers are concerned, as I have already mentioned, the scheme is working satisfactorily, because out of the 23, 22 are working there.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar : What about the co-operative farms ?

Shri Abid Ali : This question pertains to the rural credit societies.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether the Government of Andhra was acting on the report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies who has no politics ?

Cocoanut Trees

*1954. **Shri I. Eacharan :** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cocoanut trees are affected by leaf and root diseases to a large extent in Travancore-Cochin State and the Malabar District ;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to check and control the diseases ?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) Yes, in so far as the State of Travancore-Cochin is concerned. Cocoanut trees in the Malabar District of Madras State are not known to be affected by these diseases.

(b) About 75 lakhs of cocoanut trees in 22 out of 36 Talukas of Travancore-Cochin are estimated to be affected.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 24].

Shri I. Eacharan : May I know the approximate number of cocoanut trees affected by this disease ?

Shri Abid Ali : I have mentioned the number.

Shri Achuthan : May I know what is the estimated loss by this disease which has affected 75 lakhs of cocoanut trees in Travancore-Cochin State and what is the contribution that is being given by the Central Government to the State Government for the spraying of the lotion ?

Shri Abid Ali : Formerly, we were charging two annas for spraying. Now we are charging one anna each. As for the loss it should be enormous.

Shri A. M. Thomas : May I enquire whether it is a fact that from a recent survey conducted it has been found out that if the disease spreads at this rate, perhaps the entire cocoanut plantations of Travancore Cochin would be destroyed and, if so, what urgent steps does the Government intend to take ?

Shri Abid Ali : Substantial work is being done and it is hoped that the disease would be reduced.

Shri A. M. Thomas : From the statement I find that the necessity of this spraying has been accepted in principle. What stands in the way of the Central Government taking up the matter immediately ?

Shri Abid Ali : The work is continuing.

Shri A. M. Thomas : No.

Shri Achuthan : No.

Train Service from Karachi to Calcutta

*1957 **Sardar Akarpuri :**
Sardar Iqbal Singh :

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan have proposed to the Government of India to open a railway passenger service from Karachi to Calcutta through Indian Territory ;

(b) if so, whether any reply has been given regarding that proposal ; and

(c) if so, its nature ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Electrical Equipment in Railway Carriages

*1958. **Shri C. R. Iyyunni** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether each railway carriage on the Northern Railway is lighted by an electrical equipment fitted from below ;

(b) whether the electrical equipment is well protected from tampering and loss ;

(c) the number of thefts, of the equipment which have taken place on the Northern Railway.

(d) the approximate loss occasioned thereby in 1955-56 ; and

(e) whether arrangement cannot be made for lighting all the carriages or a large number of them by an electrical equipment attached at the end of the carriages ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A Railway Carriage is lit by Electrical equipment fitted either on its underframe or on the underframe of an attached Coach.

(b) Yes, to the extent possible.

(c) 5,330 approximately.

(d) Rs. 1,44,000/- approximately.

(e) Yes. This method of lighting trains is, at present being experimented.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: May I know what will be the expenditure that will be incurred for the new experiment that is going to be carried on ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : I will require notice for that. I do not have the exact figure.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni : May I know whether by attaching the electrical equipment behind the train, it will be able to light 6 or 7 carriages in the front ?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : Well, we hope so. We have recently made an experiment on the North Eastern Railway and up till now we have found it is very satisfactory.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni : May I know whether there was a meeting of the electrical engineers with regard to this matter and whether they have made the recommendation that this is an advisable one and it will cost very much less ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : It is being experimented.

सरदार अं० सिं० सहगल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह जो एक्स्पेरीमेंट नार्दन रेलवे पर हो रहा है, उस तरह का एक्स्पेरीमेंट दूसरे जोनल रेलवेज पर भी करने का विचार है ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खां : जी हां, हर एक जोन के ऊपर करने का इरादा है ।

Dr. Jaisoorya : In reply to part (b) of the question, the hon. Minister said that the electrical equipment is well protected from tampering and loss. Is that correct ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : Yes, to the extent possible.

Dr. Jaisoorya : This is very surprising. Then how do you explain the 5,330 thefts ?

Shri T. N. Singh : The thieves are more cunning.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : Therefore, the other alternative is being thought of so that there should be no leakage as far as possible.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni : There is a very large amount set apart in the Second Five Year Plan for the purchase of this equipment. May I know whether that amount will, for the time being, be separately kept ?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : Not the whole of it. But as soon as this experiment is found to be a success, that money will have to be diverted for this purpose.

Pond Fishing

*1960. **Shri S. C. Samanta** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of stations in India which are carrying on researches in pond fishing :

(b) whether it is a fact that the Station in Orissa is proposed to be bonverted into a moble unit; and

(c) whether pond finishing stations, tackled problems of fisheries in reservior and dams?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) Eleven.

(b) No.

(c) No, except at Bhawani Sagar in Madras.

Shri S. C. Samanta : Is it not a fact that the Estimates Committee in its Sixth Report has recommended that mobile units should be set up ? May I know whether the question was duly considered by the Ministry ?

Shri Abid Ali : Yes, Sir, it was so recommended. It was considered also but it was not thought proper to accept that recommendation particularly.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether the Barrackpore Research Station has been handed over to the State of West Bengal ?

Shri Abid Ali: I require notice.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether at least one of the 11 stations is located in Andhra and, if so, the name of the place ?

Shri Abid Ali : I think there is one centre in Andhra also. There is one in Cuttack in Orissa, one in Travancore-Cochin and one in Madras. I am sorry, I do not find the name of Andhra here.

Shri B. K. Das : May I know whether any results have been obtained so far and, if so, the nature of the results ?

Shri Abid Ali : Yes, Sir, It says that the results were encouraging and these have been communicated to the State Governments concerned.

Shri S. C. Samanta : The hon. Minister has stated that Bhawani Sagar reservoir has been made use of for pond fishing. May I know whether the Mettur Dam has also been made use of for that ?

Shri Abid Ali : I don't think so.

Bombay Harbour

*1962. **Shri Ramachandra Reddi** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Mechanical Discharge Plant has been installed at the Bombay harbour for expeditious unloading of imported food-grains ;

(b) if so, the cost of the plant and the annual operating cost thereof :

(c) when it was made ready for use and whether it is being put to use now ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cost of the Plant is Rs. 4·5 lakhs. The annual operating cost would be Rs. 7,900/- when worked.

(c) and (d). It was installed in February 1956, but has not yet been put into operation owing to opposition from labour interests.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi : May I know whether the delay in the unloading process is causing delay in the supply of foodstuffs, and also whether the loaded ships are kept outside the harbour for a very long time as the ships in the harbour are not unloaded soon by manual labour ?

Shri Abid Ali : The position has considerably improved much better than expected, since the piece rate system was introduced in Bombay. The difficulty which the hon. Member has mentioned might have been there last year, not this year.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi : May I know whether, if that plant is not going to be put to use in Bombay, it could be sent to some other harbour where it can be put to use ?

Shri Abid Ali : That is under consideration.

Shri Kelappan : What would be the labour displaced by the use of this machinery ?

Shri Abid Ali : Ninety in a shift. If there are three shifts, it will be three times that number.

Shri Tulsidas : The hon. Minister said that on account of labour, this plant has not been put to use. I would like to know how far efficiency in unloading would be affected if this plant is not put in use.

Shri Abid Ali : Of course, the work will be much more expeditious if it is worked with this plant. But, because the employment opportunities will be reduced, the workers are opposing the introduction of this system.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi : May I know whether quicker unloading by mechanical means will not also employ more labour ?

Shri Abid Ali : No, Sir, I have said that 90 will be less in a shift.

Centralised Traffic Control on Railways

*1966. **Shri Tulsidas** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has approved of introducing a scheme of centralised traffic control ;

(b) the details of the above scheme and from what date the scheme will be introduced ;

(c) whether centarlised traffic control scheme is to be introduced as substitute to the programme of doubling the railway track; and

(d) if so, what are the contemplated sections for the scheme ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). The matter is under examination.

Shri Tulsidas : May I know whether the C. T. C. schemes are intended to be introduced on those single track sections where the heavy peak traffic load has already been reached, and if so, a list of such sections ?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : The expriment will be made on those sections also. I might inform the hon. Member about the sections with which he is, perhaps, closely connected : Bina-Katni-Sahdol on the broad gauge and Veerangam-Rajkot on the metre-gauge.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar : What is the answer to part (c) ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : All parts—the answer is the matter is under examination.

Shri Tulsidas : May I know the total estimated cost of such a scheme and when the scheme would be completed ?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : I cannot give an idea of the cost. The scheme is still under preparation and this advice was given to us by American experts who came from abroad. This is one of the ways of increasing our line capacity. We propose to make an experiment on certain sections on all railways. When the experiment is started, it will be possible to give an idea about the cost of this scheme.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar : The question is whether centralised traffic control scheme is to be introduced as a substitute to the programme of doubling the railway track. We have not received any specific answer. Will it mean that when this scheme is introduced, the programme of doubling the track will be dropped ?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : The Centralised traffic control system does help in improving the line capacity to a certain extent. But, that is not the solution. After a limit has been reached, the lines have to be doubled.

Air Service to Australia

*1968. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start an air service to Australia ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) what would be the route and frequency of such service ?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram) : (a) to (c). Air-India International Corporation proposes to extend its Singapore service to Australia from October, 1956. The route of the extended service will be Bombay-Madras-Singapore-Darwin-Sydney and the frequency intitially will be one per week in both directions.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know whether any assessment was made before introducing the service as to what would be the volume of traffic, whether it will be paying or whether it will be running at a loss ?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : Some rough estimates are made and if it is found that ultimately the service will be a paying one, the service is started.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether this service will be connected with the Air India's service to Europe also ?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : That would be done, I think. Of course, efforts will be made to see that there is connection

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : The hon. Minister said that there will be passenger traffic between Australia and India. At present, the goods traffic is carried by the B. O. A. C. May I know whether the goods traffic will be shared by Air India International ?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : There is no question of sharing. If we can attract this traffic, of course, we can. But, there is nothing like sharing.

Mr. Speaker : Evidently the hon. Lady Member wants to know whether goods traffic will be taken by this service

Shri Jagjivan Ram : If we can attract the goods traffic. Of course, we take a certain amount of goods.

Employment Exchanges and Industrial Training Institutes Staff

*1971. **Shri B. S. Murthy :** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers sent out of service due to the transfer of Employment Exchanges and Industrial Train ng Institutes to the State Governments;

(b) the number amongst them who are quasi-permanent;

(c) the steps taken to re-employ them; and

(d) whether the break will adversely affect their quasi-permanency?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) It is not possible at this stage to indicate the number of officers who will become surplus as a result of transfer of administration.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) The surplus staff will be entitled to priority assistance at Employment Exchanges provided they are otherwise eligible.

(d) Yes.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether the Government did not take steps to find out how many persons would have to be transferred to the State Governments and how many of them were likely to be absorbed by the State Governments?

Shri Abid Ali : Most of the officers will be absorbed by the State Governments. At present, those who are working in the States will be absorbed by them. They have all been placed. There may be a very very small number of persons who will be displaced because of this transfer. About them also, we will try our best to absorb them, provided that, if they are inefficient, they will have no place.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether any quasi permanent officers who have put in 10, 12, or 13 years of service are not being absorbed and are being thrown out?

Shri Abid Ali : No, Sir. Persons of this seniority will not be sent away. Perhaps, there may be one or two. As I said, unless a person is so inefficient or incompetent or unfit to be taken in, most of them will be taken in.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : Do the Government consider that if they are re-employed after a certain period, it would not be regarded as a break in their quasi-permanency?

Shri Abid Ali : If they are sent away, there will be a break in service. They should not be sent away that is what I am wishing.

Shri S. C. Deb : May I know whether the pay structure would be affected by this transfer?

Shri Abid Ali : Yes. They are at present in the Central cadre. After transfer, they will be in the State cadre. Their present emoluments have been protected.

All-India Institute of Medical Sciences

*1972. **Shri Bansilal** : Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether interviews for the selection of the staff for the All India Institute of Medical Sciences were recently held at Madras?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : Yes.

Shri Bansilal : May I know whether it is a fact that the interviews were first held at Delhi for some of the subjects and the venue was changed to Madras for others? If so, why?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : No, Sir. The reason for selecting Madras this time for the purpose of the interview was that as the first interviews were held in New Delhi and the applications were invited from all over India it was thought feasible by the Selection Board to hold interviews for the second group at Madras, and this was the unanimous suggestion of the Selection Board.

Shri Bansilal : May I know whether it is not a fact that owing to the short time, many of the competent persons could not go to Madras and good selections where not made?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : That is not true. The notices for the interviews were issued in very good time, and there has not been a single complaint of short notice.

Shri Bansilal : May I know whether in view of the importance of the appointments, the Government will be pleased to give another opportunity so that suitable candidates may go in for the chance?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : The total number of persons who were called for interview was 117 and out of this only 23 could not appear for various reasons. Some never even sent any reply. So, there is no point in having another interview.

Dr. Rama Rao : May I know how many of them were finally selected, and who are they?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : I cannot give the names just yet because the matter is still being considered in my Ministry.

Dr. Jaisoorya : Did the Director-General of Health Services do the selection?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : The Director-General of Health Services is a member of the Selection Board.

Bridges across Jhainjore and Danta Rivers

*1974. **Shri R. N. S. Deo** : Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1386 on the 20th December, 1954 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work on construction of a bridge across the Jhainjore has been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and when the work is likely to be finished;

(c) whether plans and estimates for the bridge over the Danta have been sanctioned; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 25].

Shri R. N. S. Deo : In the statement the reason for the delay in the work on the Jhainjore Bridge is said to be floods and the scarcity of labour because of the harvesting season. In view of the fact that two working seasons have elapsed and between the harvesting season and the floods a number of months are available for work, may I know whether Government have satisfied themselves as to the justification of the reasons given for the delay?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : The Government has taken note—in fact serious note—of the delays that have occurred. We have been assured that the work is going to start vigorously after the end of the monsoon, and the work on the bridge will be completed before the next floods come in 1957.

Shri R. N. S. Deo : May I know whether there was any time-limit in the contract, and if so by what time was this bridge to be completed?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : I shall require notice for that.

Shri R. N. S. Deo : May I know whether there was any condition for arrangement of night shifts in the terms of the contract?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : I do not happen to have with me at this moment all the terms and conditions of the contract. If the hon. Member wants to know that, I can give it to him later on.

Shri R. N. S. Deo : With regard to the bridge on the Danta river it is said that technical sanction has been accorded and financial sanction may be accorded next year. In view of the fact that this bridge is in the national highway connecting Bombay and Calcutta which also serves three steel factories, and in view of its strategic importance, may I know whether the work will be expedited?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : It is not that we do not wish to expedite the work. The only limiting factor is the deficiency of funds. As soon as adequate funds are available, we will go ahead with this, and we hope the financial sanction will be given next year.

Central Godowns

*1976. **Sardar Iqbal Singh** : **Sardar Akarpuri** :

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of rice which deteriorated in Central Government Godowns during the years 1955 and 1956 as far as available;

(b) the causes for the deterioration; and

(c) the quantity and value of wheat and other food-grains which also deteriorated similarly during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 26].

(b) Natural causes such as insects, moisture and rats.

(c) Information is given in the statement for part (a). Bulk of the damaged quantity of wheat was due to unforeseen floods in Kasu Begu depot in Ferozepur Distt. in October, 1955.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : About 60,000 maunds of wheat was damaged at Kasu Begu depot. At what price was this damaged wheat sold and to which firm?

Shri Abid Ali : I require notice for that.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether it is a fact that this damaged wheat has been lying in open space since the last one year in the godown of the Kasu Begu depot, and whether Government will enquire into the matter?

Shri Abid Ali : Yes, Sir. We will enquire into the matter.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether any enquiry was made into the cause of the damage of the wheat and the selling of this wheat at a good price of six annas? If so, what is the result of the enquiry?

Shri Abid Ali : An enquiry was held with regard to the cause of the damage and as I have already submitted the damage was because of heavy rains. As for the other matter, information is not available here.

Pandit K. C. Sharma : May I know whether the grain was examined from the medical point of view before it was sold to the people?

Shri Abid Ali : Yes, it was examined.

Pandit K. C. Sharma : And found eatable?

Shri Abid Ali : No, it was damaged.

Pandit K. C. Sharma : It was sold to the public. What for was it medically examined when it was not eatable?

Shri Abid Ali : It was not eatable.

Pandit K. C. Sharma : Then why was it sold?

Mr. Speaker : Why was it sold, if it could not be eaten?

Shri Abid Ali : I have already submitted that an enquiry was held and it was found not consumable. It has been classified as such. With regard to the question whether it has been sold and for what price. I have said the information is not available here.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know whether it is not a fact that the M. L. As., some of whom were Congressmen and others also complained that this was being sold at six annas a maund and persons were prepared to buy it at Rs. 2 a maund?

Shri Abid Ali : We will enquire into it.

Shri Sinhasan Singh : The reply is it was sold. The question was if it was not sold. Why was it sold at all at auction? Who purchased it and at what price?

Shri Abid Ali : I have already replied to this question, that it was found that this wheat was not fit for human consumption. That is one part. Regarding the other part namely why it was sold and how it was sold, I have said the information is not available.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether this 60,000 maunds of wheat was sold to a firm which was blacklisted for blackmarketing and which deals in foodgrains?

Shri Abid Ali : I take the information from the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker : In such important matters, if the hon. Minister is not able to answer now, he may just place the answer on the Table later on.

Shri Abid Ali : I have said we will look into it and also that the result of the enquiry will be placed on the Table.

Shri R. S. Diwan : The hon. Minister says it was not fit for human consumption. May I know whether Government took sufficient precaution to see that the auction which took place did not result in its marketing for human consumption?

Shri Abid Ali : It must have been taken.

Bezwada-Masulipatam Line

*1977. **Shri Ramachandra Reddi** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state .

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Government requested that the metre gauge between Bezwada and Masulipatam be converted into a mixed gauge;

(b) if so, the decision of the Government of India in that matter; and

(c) what will be the probable cost to execute the scheme?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) . (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

(c) It is not possible to furnish the cost of conversion without a detailed engineering survey.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi : May I know what the approximate cost of conversion would be from the Railway's point of view?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : As I said, it is not possible to give the cost without a detailed engineering survey. His guess is as good as mine.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi : May I know whether that engineering survey has been carried out so far?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : Not yet. The matter has been referred to the General Manager, Southern Railway.

Elevators for Foodgrains

*1978. **Shri Kajrolkar** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are negotiating with the Government of the U. S. A. for the erection of grain storage elevators in India;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the negotiation;

(c) where the elevators are proposed to be set up, and their capacity; and

(d) the cost involved in the erection and upkeep of the elevators?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) Yes, the Government of India have already negotiated and entered into an agreement with US Technical Co-operation Mission, India, for the supply of two elevators.

(b) Component parts including machinery for the two elevators have already arrived in India.

(c) One at Hapur and the other possibly at Calcutta. The capacity of each is 10,000 tons.

(d) The estimated erection cost of the two units is Rs. 10 lakhs. Cost of annual upkeep and maintenance is estimated at 2 per cent of the capital cost of (about Rs. 48 lakhs) i.e. about Rs. 1 lakh.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi : May I know whether the same kind of resistance, as they have seen in the Bombay harbour by labour, is envisaged in this case also?

Shri Abid Ali : I do not think so.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : What is the capacity of the elevators that we are going to instal?

Shri Abid Ali : The capacity of each is about 10,000 tons.

Mr. Speaker : I put a question. Does the amount of Rs. 10 lakhs include the cost also?

Shri Abid Ali : The cost is given already. It is about Rs. 48 lakhs.

Mr. Speaker The sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is only erection charge.

Tourism

*1984. **Shri S. C. Samanta** : Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the schemes for home tourism are implemented by States with a measure of assistance from the Centre ;

(b) if so, the amounts sanctioned for each State, for the purpose during the First Five Year Plan (State-wise);

(c) whether publicity in regional languages is the sole responsibility of States; and

(d) on what occasions special trains and coaches are arranged or nome tourists?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Nil.

(c) No, Sir. The Central Govt. is also undertaking publicity in this field.

(d) The Government of India Tourist Offices function as Information Offices and do not make arrangements for special trains and coaches. The Railway Administrations endeavour as far as possible and to the extent to which coaching stock and locomotives are available to meet request from parties for such special facility.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know what is the intention of Government, whether the States will open information offices or the regional offices of the Centre will supply this information to both foreigners and home tourists?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : The regional tourist offices will furnish information to both home and foreign tourists. But the State Governments are also setting up their own offices in certain areas, and they will also perform the same function.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether the staff at present with the regional offices will cope with home tourists also?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : Up till now we have had no special difficulty but if it is found necessary, the staff will be increased or the State Governments might be asked to increase their staff.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether any State Government asked for any allotment for tourism in the First Five Year Plan period, as I find that no money has been granted?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : There was no surplus money with us and it was not possible for the tourist branch of the Transport Ministry to render them any financial help.

Dr. Suresh Chandra : Apart from setting up offices for home tourists, are any other amenities also provided to them, such as provided cheap accommodation in the tourist centres?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : Yes. We have not been able to do much so far; but we are considering building of cheap hostels where the tourists can go and stay for a few days. The payment that they might have to make should be cheap both for boarding and lodging. Some rest houses and other buildings are also being put at the disposal of the tourists by State Governments.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : In answer to (a) the Parliamentary Secretary said 'yes' and in answer to (b), he said 'nil'. If no grant is given by the Centre, how is the policy implemented and how is the work carried on?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : The State Governments are resourceful enough to find money for this purpose.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : With the aid of the Central Government, the States carry out the policy. But when there is no grant, how is the whole policy carried out?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : We have not given them much of financial assistance. But we have, for example, given them funds for constructing roads. Recently for Sarnath in connection with the Budha Jayanti, we gave enough funds both for Gaya, which falls in the province of the hon. Member, as well as for Banaras, Sanchi, and other places. In that way, we are trying to assist State Governments. But at the present moment, the funds allotted for this purpose by the Planning Commission is practically nil. So it would not be possible for us to help the States much in this regard.

Dr. Suresh Chandra : Is it a fact that no facilities for providing water and electricity at the Ajanta guest house, where a large number of tourists come, exist?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : It is true that at Ajanta sufficient amenities are not available. Near Ajanta, there is a guest house and amenities are provided. But I do realise that something must be done at Ajanta proper. We have written to the State Government concerned, and if possible, we will also try to do something in the matter.

Recognition of Meritorious Work on Railways

*1986. **Shri B. S. Murthy** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question No. 1534 on 30th August, 1956 and state :

(a) the number of cases considered by the "Inventions and Suggestions Committee" of the Southern Railway and the number of meritorious awards recommended during 1955-56; and

(b) the nature of the awards and the money value of the same?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) and (b). The details are being collected.

Shri B. S. Murthy : When will the details be available?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : As early as possible.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know who are the members of the 'Inventions and Suggestions Committee'?

Mr. Speaker : I think the names are published.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : The Senior Deputy General Manager or where there is no Senior Deputy General Manager, the Deputy General Manager, Works, the Chief Mechanical Engineer, Deputy Chief Engineer, Deputy Signal and Telecommunications Engineer and Senior scale Personnel Officer.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know whether this Committee is confined to the Southern Railway only or such Committees are functioning on some other railways also?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : It works on all the railways.

Modernization of Airports

*1988. **Sardar Iqbal Singh** :
Shri R. P. Garg :

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for the modernization of the Indian Air-Ports;

(b) if so, when would this be implemented;

(c) the names of the air-ports to be developed; and

(d) the main features of this modernization and total costs involved?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). I lay on the Table of the Lok Sabha statement giving the requisite information. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 27].

Sardar Iqbal Singh : Have Government considered the report of the 8th session of ICAO? If so, may I know whether Government have programmed the modernisation according to that report? If no, in what way is the programme different?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : It will be very easy for the hon. Member to understand if he goes through the Report of ICAO and compare the statement which has been supplied here.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know the number of Indian airports that have to be modernised in accordance with the international standard?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : Most of our aerodromes are according to standards, where international services are run, but, as laid down in the statement, modernisation is a constant and continuous process and we have always to be in touch with the technological process in the work and try to bring our aerodromes up to the standard.

Mr. Speaker: The questions are over. Now, we will take the second round. We will begin from 1948.

Newton-Chikli Colliery

*1948. **Dr. Rama Rao (on behalf of Shri Chattopadhyaya and Shri Kamath)** : Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Court of Inquiry appointed under Section 48 of Indian Coal Mines Regulations, 1926 to inquire into the conduct of the Manager held responsible for Newton-Chikli Colliery disaster in December, 1954 has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the same; and

(c) what action has been taken on the Report?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know when the report is expected to be submitted?

Shri Abid Ali: The matter has been before a law court. The proceedings are almost over and the court was to give judgment and it seems some ban has come I do not know; it does not say clearly that the proceedings should be stopped further. After the ban is removed—maybe by the High Court or some other court —the court will proceed to give judgment.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know whether Government has taken any steps to appeal against that ban?

Shri Abid Ali: If necessary, they will certainly do.

Doubling of Lines

*1950. **Shri Sinhasan Singh** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating any scheme to facilitate greater number of trains running on the same line by change of signalling system;

(b) the number of lines that are going to be doubled in the Second Five Year Plan and what would be the cost of such doubling per mile;

(c) whether in Japan the new signalling process has helped in doing away the doubling of lines and that also at a comparatively very low cost; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to experiment this new system?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 27 Sections are proposed to be doubled or partially doubled. The present average cost of doubling would be about Rs. 7·5 lakhs per mile for a broad gauge and Rs. 3·6 lakhs per mile for metre gauge.

(c) Modern signalling only helps to increase capacity to a limited extent and in Japan advantage of this is taken wherever additional capacity required is small.

(d) The matter is under examination.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether Government sent delegations to Russia and also to Japan and whether those delegations have reported that by having a central signal system this process can be very well facilitated and more trains can be run without this doubling?

Mr. Speaker: Another question was answered recently. The hon. Member was not, probably, here. What was said was that this doubling or converting of lines cannot be dispensed with but the necessity may arise after a period of years and they will have to take it up then.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: My question is this. There is a report by government experts who visited Russia that this central signal system can avoid doubling.

Mr. Speaker: What was said was that this kind of doubling cannot be avoided permanently. After a period of years the suggestion may start again and they will have to take it up. The hon. Member was not here. That was what was answered.

Shri Debendra Nath Sarma: May I know the names of the lines which are to be doubled during the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There is a list of 29 lines.

Mr. Speaker: All right; it may be laid on the Table.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the progress on the Gudur-Bezwada line is not up to the target and if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): That is not my impression. But if the hon. Member desires, I can enquire about that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, question No. 1980 may be answered.

Mr. Speaker: Are there any other Members present who were not present when their questions were called?

Shri Kajrolkar: Question No. 1963, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I will take up Question No. 1980 after 1963.

Jhansi Workshop

*1963. { **Shri Kajrolkar:** **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a "Self-Improvement Trust" has been set up by Railway workers in the Jhansi Workshop of the Central Railway:

(b) whether it has been sponsored by Government;

(c) if not, whether it has received recognition or encouragement from Government;

(d) whether any tangible results have been shown in the direction of greater efficiency, morale, etc. by the members of the Trust; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to sponsor or encourage such Trusts in all departments of all the Railways?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e). In May 1956, the Railway Administrations were advised by the Railway Board to organise "Self-Improvement Trust" in Workshops, Running Sheds and C&W Depots. It is too early to report on results. The question of introducing such a scheme in other departments on Railways will be considered after experience has been gained with the present scheme.

Shri Kajrolkar: Do these 'Trusts' receiveany financial aid from Government?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No great financial aid is required for starting this scheme. It will be initiated in the existing railway workshops and running sheds and I do not think any very great expenditure is involved. In case there is, the General Managers of the Railways concerned are empowered to meet that expenditure.

बिजुरी-बरुवाडीह लाइन

*१९६४. **श्री आंगडे :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री दिनांक १८ मई, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३५६ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिजुरी–बरुवाडीह रेलवे लाइन द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना काल में ही तैयार की जायेंगी; और

(ख) उक्त रेलवे लाइन पर १५४ लाख रुपये के व्यय के इन रेल-कार्यों का द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में क्या उपयोग होगा ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी, नहीं। दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में सिर्फ बिजुरी से करोंजी के बीच लाइन बनाने का विचार है।

(ख) इस योजना के सिर्फ बरुवाडीह-सरनाडीह सेक्शन पर काम हुआ था। इसे इस्तेमाल में लाने का अभी कोई विचार नहीं है।

श्री आंगडे : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि बिजुरी-बरुवाडीह लाइन पर द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना काल में १५४ लाख रुपये खर्च होने हैं, तो क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है कि जो अभी बिजुरी से झिलमिली विश्रामपुर को रेलवे लाइन जाती है उस से इस का सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जायगा ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : माननीय सदस्य को इस का इतिहास पूरी तरह मालूम है और वे जानते हैं कि यह लाइन पुराने जमाने में बनी थी और काम जिधर से शुरू करना चाहिये था उस की उलटी तरफ से शुरू किया गया, इसलिये बड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है कि हम उस का ठीक इस्तेमाल कैसे करें लेकिन यह बिजुरी से तगनी तक लाइन बन सके, दूसरे पंचसाला प्लान में हम आगे विचार करेंगे कि इस हिस्से को बरुवाडीह, सरनाडीह से जोड़ सकते हैं या नहीं।

श्री खांडेकर : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि पूर्वी रेलवे का जब विभागीकरण किया गया था तो प्रथम अगस्त को रेलवे मंत्रालय ने या पूर्वी रेलवे ने एक पत्रिका निकाली थी जिस में कि यह स्पष्ट कहा था कि द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना काल में बिजुरी बरवाडीह लाइन पर जो बिजली और ट्रैफिक बढ़ गया है वह उस से कम किया जा सकता है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : यह एक बहुत बड़े खर्च का प्रोजेक्ट है और इस में बहुत ज्यादा रुपया लगेगा । दूसरे यह कि इस इलाके के कोयले की अपेक्षा दूसरे इलाकों से हमें अधिक अच्छा कोयला मिल रहा है और चूंकि माननीय सदस्य जिस इलाके से आते हैं वहां का कोयला कमजोर है इसलिये उस का इंतजार करना पड़ेगा ।

Labour Situation in Barbil Mine Area

*1980. **Sharimati Renu Chakravartty (on behalf of Shri Deogam):** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been repeated labour trouble in the mining areas of Barbil and Bara-Jamda;

(b) the reasons of the trouble and the persons responsible for it; and

(c) the steps taken to stop recurrence of the same and to ensure smooth running of the mining in dustires?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) An agreement was arrived at on 31-12-1955 between the Keonjhar Mines and Forest Workers' Union and the Orissa Mineral Development Company, Barbil, in regard to certain matters which were in dispute such as re-instatement of suspended workers, payment of overtime, supply of tubs and the like. One of the conditions of agreement was that both parties would have recourse to consitutional methods before resorting to direct action. On 20-4-1956, the workers went on strike without notice and thereupon the management declared a lockout. There have been breaches of law and order. I believe some of these cases would be *sub-judice* and it would, therefore, not be right for me to express an opinion as to who are the persons responsible for the trouble.

(c) Officers of our Conciliation Machinery visited the area but at present there is no favourable atmosphere for conciliation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that this is an area where the living conditions are very bad and large numbers of the workers are Adivasis and in view of the fact that the workers have approached the Central Labour Officer for conciliation proceedings of a tripartite nature, may I know whether the Government proposes to intervene and whether a tripartite conference will be called so that the matter may be settled in a satisfactory manner?

Shri Abid Ali: Still we have not been able to find out what is the nature of the dispute in this particular matter. Some people who are misleading the workers want to fight a political battle in another field and that is very much the reason.

After the workers have come to an agreement amicably and voluntarily with the employers, they have no business to strike and there is no purpose at all except political.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The details of the labour disputes have been submitted three weeks ago to the Central Labour Commissioner. May I know whether the Government have seen it and whether they propose to look into it sympathetically and try to resolve the matter.

Shri Abid Ali: We have all sympathies for the workers themselves, but so long as they are under wrong influence, and undesirable people are influencing them, there is no atmosphere for conciliation, and if the persons concerned change their mood, certainly we shall be very glad to be helpful to the workers...

Mr. Speaker: The question hour was long over.

Dr. Rama Rao: Just now the hon. Minister stated that the cases are *sub judice* and they should not be opened here. Later to Shrimati Renu Chakravarty's question he answered that the workers wanted to fight a political battle in this field. Is it proper for him to say so?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not have put this question at all. As soon as the hon. Minister said that these are matters *sub judice*, the hon. Member should have stopped, but, instead of doing so, wanted further details from the Minister, who has now given details.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: What was asked was whether the Government would be helpful—nothing about the details.

Mr. Speaker: They have said that they cannot be helpful so long as other parties have taken charge of it and there is no atmosphere for it. That is what the hon Minister says. What can I do,

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Agricutural Production

*1946. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission had issued a letter to the State Governments for the increase of agricultural production over and above the target fixed in the Second Five year Plan; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to improve the methods of "Dry Farming" which forms the major sown area of the cultivable land?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Improvement of Dry Farming practices forms a part of Soil Conservation measures on agricultural lands for which adequate provision has been made in the Plan.

Municipal Body for Gandhidham

*1947. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand from the Sindhu Resettlement Corporation and the people of Gandhidham town ship that a Municipal body should be created there;

(b) whether Government have considered the scheme; and

(c) if so, what is their decision?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of setting up a municipality is at present under consideration.

हिन्दी में डाक और तार निर्देशिका

*१९५२ **श्री बलवन्त सिंह महता :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार है कि भारतवर्ष के कुल डाकघरों और तारघरों की निर्देशिका हिन्दी में निकाली जाये, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कब तक निकाली जायेगी?

संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह काम इस समय भारत के महा सर्वेक्षक (Surveyor General of India) के पास विचाराधीन है। क्योंकि वह स्थानों के नामों को रोमन से देवनागरी लिपि में ठीक-ठीक लिखने के लिये अन्ततः जिम्मेदार है, अतः यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इसमें कितना समय लगेगा।

Telephones to Members of Parliament

*1953. **Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Members of Parliament who applied for Telephones to be installed in their residential quarters during the Twelfth Session of Parliament;

(b) the number of applications still pending before the authorities concerned; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) 136.

(b) 3 from the twelfth Session.

(c) These three connections could not be provided during the 12th Session due to shortage of exchange equipment in New Delhi. No applications have been received from these three members in the current Session.

Northern Railway Workers

*1955. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Northern Railway Administration has banned gate meetings and demonstrations of workers of the Railway Zone recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for this incursion into the trade union rights of Railway workers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Uttariya Railway Mazdoor Union has demanded that suitable compensation be paid to workers who died while on duty on Kalka-Simla line on the 29th July, 1956; and

(d) if so, the action taken on this demand?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The reference is presumably to the derailment that took place on 29-7-56. If so no representation has been received from the Union.

(d) Does not arise; however, action regarding payment of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act is being taken by the Railway.

Supply of Rice to Assam

*1956. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to his statement laid on the Table on the 14th August, 1956 and state whether the 10,000 mds. of rice issued to Assam Government will be given at Rs. 16 per maund at Calcutta or the delivery at that price will be made to Assam Government at Gauhati?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The Government of India maintains Central Reserve Depots in Assam and rice to the State Government for distribution direct is being issued at Rs. 16 per maund. Rice is being issued to retailers at Rs. 18 per maund less the cost of transport for distribution in places where the cost of transport is less than Rs. 2. For other places, rice is being issued to retailers at Rs. 16 per maund. This is being done with a view to avoid undue profiteering by the trade in view of the high prevailing open market prices of rice in Assam.

Hybrid Maize

*1959. **Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Hybrid maize" is made availabe to farmers now throughout India;

(b) the steps that are being taken by Government to propagate and popularise the maize; and

(c) the yield per acre of "Hybrid maize" as compared to that of the country or indigenous maize?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 28].

Bridge Over River Ram Ganga

*1961. **Shri Raghubir Sahai:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state whether any provision has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for the construction of a bridge over Ram Ganga near (Bareilly) to facilitate vehicular traffic?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The construction of this bridge on the Mathura-Badaun-Bareilly - Pilibhit road, which is a State Highway, is not the responsibility of the Government of India. It is, however understood that a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan of the Uttar Pradesh Government for its construction.

Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952

*1965. **Mulla Abdullabhai:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the copies of schemes under the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 are not yet available to the Industries affected by the Act, thus causing great hardships in the working of Industries and

(b) whether Government will make suitable arrangements for the availability of the copies of these schemes to the Industries?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Mail Service Staff

*1967. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 819 on the 7th August, 1956 and state:

(a) whether RMS staff are paid overtime when they work for more than twelve hours at a stretch; and

(b) if so, at what rate?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No. They are paid overtime only on basis of excess duty in a four weekly cycle exceeding 144 hours in the case of running sorting sections and 192 hours in mail and sorting offices and transit sections.

(b) The rate of overtime allowance admissible to the staff varies from -/4/- per hour to Rs. 2/- according to range of pay.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works Labour Union

*1969. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the two registered trade unions functioning at Chittaranjan have lately been amalgamated under the name of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works Labour Union; and

(b) whether recognition is soon to be granted to the said Union?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) A Statement to this effect has been made on behalf of the Union.

(b) The administration is examining the matter.

रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये विभागीय परीक्षा

*१६७०. **श्री म० ना० सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड में असिस्टेंट (सहायक) के पद पर तरक्की देने के लिये कोई विभागीय परीक्षा ली जायेगी;

(ख) क्या ऐसी परीक्षायें पहले भी किसी वर्ष में हुई, और यदि हां, तो किस किस वर्ष में हुई; और

(ग) क्या सभी कर्मचारियों के लिये चाहे उन की तीन वर्ष की असिस्टेण्ट की नौकरी हो या दस वर्ष की या उस से ऊपर की, एक सी परीक्षा होगी ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां। १६५३ और १६५४ में।

(ग) जी, हां । लेकिन ऐसा कोई कर्मचारी नहीं है जो इम्तहान पास किये बिना लगातार दस साल या इस से ज्यादा समय से स्थानापन्न सहायक (Officiating Assistant) के पद पर काम कर रहा हो । लेकिन कुछ कर्मचारी ऐसे जरूर हैं जो इम्तहान पास किये बिना लगातार तीन साल या इस से ज्यादा समय से स्थानापन्न सहायक के पद पर काम कर रहे हैं ।

काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर, नागपुर

*१६७३. **श्रीमती अनुसूयाबाई बोरकर :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जो नागपुर के काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर में दो या तीन वर्ष पहले पंजीबद्ध हो चुके थे किन्तु अभी तक इण्टरव्यू के लिये बुलाये नहीं गये ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : १४ ।

केन्द्रीय कृषि कालिज

*१६७५. **डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली का केन्द्रीय कृषि कालेज बन्द किया जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) किस तारीख को इसे बन्द किये जाने का विचार है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) तथा (ग). जी हां, दो साल के बाद अगर इस अरसे में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, जिसने इसको लेने का प्रस्ताव किया है, इसको न ले सके ।

(ख) यह निर्णय एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी (Estimates Committee) की सातवीं रिपोर्ट की सिफारिश के अनुसार किया गया है। यह कालिज अपने वर्तमान रूप में विद्यार्थियों की आवश्यकतायें पूरी नहीं करता । इस में कोई लेक्चर हाल (Lecture Halls) और प्रयोगशाला नहीं है । शिक्षा भी भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धानशाला के विभिन्न विभागों में दी जाती है, जिस से इस अनुसन्धानशाला में गवेषणा कार्य में रुकावट पड़ती है ।

Steamer Ghats in Assam

*1979. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1961 on the 10th May, 1956 and state when the development work on Steamer Ghats on the Brahmaputra in Assam will start?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Detailed investigations for developing the ghat at Pandu have been completed. The preparation of designs for this ghat will be taken up shortly. Execution of the work will be taken up when the designs are completed.

Industrial Committee on Inland Transport

*1981. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to convene a meeting of the Industrial Committee on Inland Transport on the lines of the one constituted by the International Labour Organisation;

(b) if so, when the same will be convened; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c) . The question of setting up an Industrial Committee on Transport Services is under consideration.

Employees' Provident Fund

*1982. **Mulla Abdullabhai :** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount recovered towards the Employees' Provident Fund since 1952 to June, 1956 Statewise, and shares of employers and employees separately;

(b) whether Government charge some percentage as office establishment; and

(c) if so, why?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 29].

(b) Yes— 3% of the total employers and employees' contributions.

(c) To meet the normal administrative expenses of the Fund, as provided in paragraph 39 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme.

हिन्दी में रेलवे टाइम-टेबल

*१९८३. **श्री म० ना० सिंह** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री २४ अगस्त, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९१० के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इण्डिया रेलवे टाइम टेबल का हिन्दी में प्रकाशन क्यों बन्द कर दिया गया;

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि हिन्दी में डिपार्टमेण्टल टाइम-टेबल ठीक समय से बिक्री के लिये नहीं आता है और ठीक मांग की जगहों पर भी नहीं जाता है, जिसके फलस्वरूप उस की बिक्री कम होती है; और

(ग) समय-सारणी (टाइम-टेबल) का हिन्दी संस्करण नई गाड़ियों का समय चालू होने के कितने दिन पूर्व या पश्चात् बिक्री-स्टालों पर जाता है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) बनारस की एक प्राइवट ऐजेन्सी पहले से हिन्दी में एक छोटा सा अखिल भारतीय टाइम टेबुल निकालती है । चूंकि अखिल भारतीय टाइम-टेबल को कम लोग खरीदते हैं । इसलिये इस बात में कोई लाभ नहीं है कि रेलवे की तरफ से भी यह टाइम-टेबुल निकाला जाय । इसलिये यह तय किया गया है कि हिन्दी का सरकारी अखिल भारतीय टाइम-टेबुल बन्द कर दिया जाये ।

(ख) हिन्दी का सरकारी अखिल भारतीय टाइम-टेबुल आम तौर पर गाड़ियों के और बदले हुए समय से डेढ़ महीने बाद स्टेशनों पर बिकता रहा है ।

(ग) जिन बड़े स्टेशनों पर इस टाइम-टेबुल की मांग रहती है, वहां इस की प्रतियां रख दी जाती हैं । आम तौर पर इस की बिक्री बढ़ रही है ।

Tractorization Charges

*1985. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) at what rate interest is levied by the Madhya Bharat Government on tractorization charges and the arrears thereof, separately;

(b) whether the Central Government have issued any instructions to State Governments on the subject of levying interest on such charges and arrears thereof:

(c) if so, the details of such instructions;

(d) the amount of loan so far advanced by the Central Government to each State Government for land reclamation and eradication of Kans through the Central Tractor Organisation; and

(e) the terms of repayment of each such loan?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) On the tractorization work done by the CTO, the Madhya Bharat Government charge interest from the cultivators at the rate of 3 7/8% per annum. The rate of interest charged by the State Government on the arrears of the tractorization charges is not known. The information is being collected and will be placed on the floor of the Sabha when received.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Central Government have so far advanced the following loans to State Governments:—

U.P.	Rs. 214,75,354
Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 208,03,974
Madhya Bharat	Rs. 203,77,338
Bhopal	Rs. 225,70,623.

(e) The above loan is recoverable from the State Govts. in 7 equated annual instalments together with interest at 37/8% per annum.

Traffic and Accounts Branch of Southern Railway

*1987. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao :** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that action is being taken to centralise the Madras Traffic and Accounts Branch office of the Southern Railway at Trichinopoly;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken into consideration the difficulties and inconveniences of the staff currently working at Madras; and

(c) if so, the circumstances which necessitated the decision and the manner in which the difficulties and inconveniences of staffs are sought to be solved?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Railway Workshops

*1989. **Shri Kamath:**
Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:
Shri Asthana:
Babu Ramnarayan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 193 on 21st July, 1956 and state what further steps have been taken in the matter of associating labour with the management in the Railway Workshops?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The study team mentioned in my earlier reply will start in the middle of October and further steps will be taken on receipt of its report.

Ramakrishna Mission Students a Dum-Dum

1489. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of compensation paid to the Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home for acquisition of lands and buildings adjacent to the Dum-Dum aerodrome; and

(b) whether there are any arrears?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Rs. 6,84,322/1/3- (Rupees six lakhs eighty four thousand three hundred twenty two, anna one and three pies).

(b) No, Sir.

Labour Welfare

1490. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state the amount spent on Labour Welfare by the Central Government, during 1955-56 State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Overbridges on Northern Railway

1491. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the total number of overbridges constructed at the level crossings on Northern Railway during 1955-56, with their location?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Construction of two overbridges in replacement of level crossings, one between Nizamuddin and Okhla on the main line and the other between Nizamuddin and Delhi Safdarjang on the branch line, was started in 1955-56 and these works are still in progress. A third overbridge, work on which was also started in 1955-56, is under construction near Friends Colony between Nizamuddin and Okhla on the main line. This, however, is not in replacement of a level crossing.

Bridges and Culverts on National Highway

1492. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a statement showing the number of culverts and bridges with their width on National Highway No. 8 between Udaipur Kherwara section will be placed on the Table of the Sabha;

(b) whether it is a fact that the breadth of culverts has not been widened according to the width prescribed by rules; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, after collecting the necessary information.

(b) and (c). The Udaipur-Kherwara Section is an old existing road on which the width of the culverts is not of the standards prescribed for culverts on National Highways. These will be widened to proper standards in due course.

Indian Agricultural Research Institute

1493. Shri Eswara Reddi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the number of persons employed at present on monthly wage and on daily wage basis in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Delhi in each division and workshop?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):

Name of Division.	No. of monthly men on 31-8-56.	No. of daily paid labourers on 31-8-56.
1. Agronomy Division and Dairy (including C.C.A.)	39	160
2. Horticulture Division (including C.C.A.).	1	24
3. Chemistry Division.	1	13
4. Mycology Division.	1	1
5. Entomology Division.	1	..
6. Botany Division	6	51
7. Agric. Engineering Div., Workshop and A.S. Plant.	6	9
8. C.C.A. Hostel	8	1
9. Estate Office	7	25
10. Library	1	—
11. Post Graduate Hostel.	6	1
TOTAL	77	285

Indian Agricultural Research Institute

1494. Shri Eswara Reddi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has got its branches; and

(b) the number of persons employed on monthly wage basis in each of these stations?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) *Name of Station.*

1. Agricultural Sub-Station, Karnal (Punjab)
2. Botanical Sub-Station, Pusa (Bihar).
3. Wheat Breeding Centre (Botanical Portion) Tutikandi, Simla (Punjab).
4. Wheat Rust Control Centre (Mycological Portion) Flowerdale, Simla.
5. Wheat Rust Control Centre, Wellington (South India).
6. Co-ordinated Plant Virus Centre, Poona.
7. Co-ordinated Plant Virus Centre, Kalimpong.
8. Wheat Breeding Centre, Indore.
9. Wheat Breeding Centre, Bhowali.
10. Vegetable Breeding Sub-station, Katrain (Kulu Valley).

(b)

Name of Station	*No. of persons employed on monthly wage basis.*
1. Agricultural Sub-Station, Karnal	19
2. Botanical Sub-Station, Pusa (Bihar)	24
3. Wheat Breeding Centre, (Botanical Portion) Tutikandi (Simla)	4
4. Wheat Rust Control Centre, Flowerdale, Simla.	1

Indian Agricultural Research Institute

1495. Shri Eswara Reddi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters that have been allotted to the persons employed on monthly wage basis in Delhi in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute; and

(b) the number of quarters that have been provided in each station outside Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 35.

(b) (i) Karnal 5
(ii) Pusa (Bihar) Nil.
(iii) Simla Nil.

Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952

1496. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 778 on the 12th April, 1955 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to extend the provisions of Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, to the Transport workers; and

(b) if so, by what time?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Not yet.

(b) A survey of transport establishments has been carried out and the views of the State Government and employers and workers' organisations are being obtained. It will take some time before the matter can be finally decided.

Vegetable Seeds

1497. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the special varieties of vegetable seeds evolved at the different breeding stations in the country with the names of the varieties evolved at each station?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The varieties of vegetable seeds evolved at the *Central* Vegetable Breeding stations are given below:—

(i) *Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi*—

Tomato:—Sioux, Improved Meeruti, Pusa Red Plum.

Cauliflower:—Pusa Katki.

Cowpeas:—Pusa Phalguni, Pusa Barsati.

Bhindi:—Pusa Makhmali.

Sponge gourd:—Pusa chikni, Pusa Nasdar.

Bringal:—Pusa purple long, Pusa purple Round.

Bottle-gourd:—Summer prolific.

Watermelon:—Asahi Yamato, New Hampshire Midget.

Peas:—Early Badger, Asuaji, Bonneville.

Onion:—Early Grano, Pusa Red.

Gaur:—Pusa Sadabahar, Pusa Mausmi.

(ii) *The Vegetable Breeding Sub-station of the I.A.R.I. Katrain (Kulu).*

Cabbage:—Sure Head, Golden Acre.

Knol-Khol:— White vienna.

Lettuce:—Chinese yellow.

Turnip:—Purple Top white Globe, Snowball, Golden ball

Carrot:—Chanteney, Nantes.

Radish:—White icicele, Rapid round.

Tomato:—Rutgers.

Information regarding varieties evolved in the States is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok sabha.

Suspension of Telegraph Service

1498. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telegraph service from Ghatal Telegraph Office in the District of Midnapur was suspended for about a week in the middle of August, 1956 thereby causing immense diffiuculties to the public;

(b) if so, the reasons thereref; and

(c) the steps, if any taken by Government to prevent such dislocations in future?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Telegraph service between Ghatal and Kharagpur was interrupted between 1430 hours on 9th August to 0930 hours on 10th August and again between 0845 hours on 11 to 0730 hours on 14th.

(b) Delay in restoration of Communication was due to inability of the lineman at Ghatal to trace the fault which resulted in long duration of the interruption.

(c) The lineman at Ghatal has since been transferred. Thorough inspection of the line and urgent repairs thereto have since been carried out to avoid recurrence of the fault.

Postal Facilities (Kotra, Udaipur)

1499. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Kotra in Udaipur Division has not yet been provided with adequate Postal and Telegraph facilities; and

(b) if so, when they are likely to be completed?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). A permanent Departmental Branch Post Office exists at Kotra. Sanction to provide telegraph facilities has also been issued. It is expected to be provided during the current year subject to availability of stores,

Research-*cum*-Nursery Fruit Centre in Rajasthan

1500. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Research-*cum*-Nursery Fruit Centre in Udaipur division of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). No. Under the scheme for Intensification of Research on Important Fruits included in the 2nd Five Year Plan the Rajasthan Government has been requested to put up a scheme for research on Mango and Citrus on the lines of the approved model scheme, which contemplates Central assistance to the extent of 50% of the recurring cost of the Scheme. No scheme has so far been received from the State Government.

Level Crossings in Madhya Pradesh

1501. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 448 on 7th August, 1956 and (a) lay on the Table the complete list of level crossings recommended by the Madhya Pradesh Government for replacement by over/under bridges; and (b) state when these works will be taken up?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 30].

New Post Offices

1502. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the Sabha showing the names of new post offices started in the following areas since 1st April, 1956:

(i) Ghatal and Tumluk sub-divisions in the District of Midnapur; and

(ii) Arambag sub-division in the District of Hooghly?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (i) and (ii). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 31].

Itarsi Railway Station

1503. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1382 on the 24th April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for the remodelling of Itarsi Station Yard has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) As already stated in reply to Unstarred Question 1382 on 24-4-56, the remodelling of Itarsi yard has been sanctioned for commencement in 1956-57, at an estimated cost of Rs. 33·82 lakhs.

(b) It is proposed to provide the following facilities in the Up and Down Yards at Itarsi:—

Up Yard—

(*i*) One additional receiving line for trains from Jubbulpore.

(*ii*) One additional receiveing line for trains from Bhopal.

(*iii*) Sixteen marshalling lines.

(*iv*) Two tranship shed platforms each 900' long.

(*v*) Three sick sidings which would constitute the main C & W Depot at Itarsi.

(*vi*) A weighbridge on an independent line, with an avoiding loop for the weighbridge for wieghment of wagons in the Up yard. This would reduce the cross traffic between two yards.

(*vii*) An independent shunting neck to serve the sick lines, the weighbridge lines, tranship shed platform lines and the two marshalling lines adjoining the transhipshed platform.

Down Yard—

(*i*) A hump

(*ii*) One additional receiving line for trains from Bhusaval.

(*iii*) 13 marshalling lines.

(*iv*) An independent cabin for connecting the new receiving and departure lines with the main line to Bhusaval.

(*v*) Shifting of the goods shed to the open space at Delhi end of the Down Yard and shifting of the tranship shed from the Down Yard to the Up Yard.

(*vi*) A small sick siding to undertake light repairs to sick wagons.

Road-Bridge across Narbada

1504. Shri Kamath : Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1388 on the 24th April, 1956 and state at what stage the matter of construction of the road-bridge over the Narbada River at Barmhan (Narsingpur Division, Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh) rests?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A detailed estimate is till awaited from the State Government.

Tube-wells

1505. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1386 on the 24th April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether all the fifteen exploratory bores in the Narbada basin which have been found suitable for conversion into production tube-wells, have been so converted; and

(b) if not, the reasons, therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes, except for the installation of pump-sets on thirteen tubewells which are expected to be installed within a couple of months.

(b) The supply of pump-sets by the manufacturers is awaited.

Jabbalpur-Itarsi Railway Line

1506. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 2417 on 28th May, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for the partial doubling of the track on the Jabbalpur-Itarsi section on the Central Railway has been examined; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Not yet.

(b) Do not arise.

Harda-Itarsi-Jabbalpur Section

1507. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 746, on the 6th April, 1956 and state the progress and the present position in respect of the work of improvement and expansion of th: Railway Stations on the Harda-Itarsi-Jabbalpur section of the Central Railway?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The work at Harda has already been completed. Works at Itarsi, Madan Mahal and Jabbalpur stations are in progress, except that the shifting of the foot over bridge at Jabbblpur has since been completed. Plans and estimates in connection with works at Timarni are under preparation. The scheme for Pipariya is being revised having regard to the importance of the station.

Vendors on Railways

1508. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 505 on 22nd March, 1956 regarding Vendors on Railways and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has been collected; and

(b) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The information has since been collected and is laid down on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 32].

Mail Vans

1509. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Mail Vans (R.M.S.) are very small, considering the volume of work that is transacted therein;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to replace them by bigger and more spacious ones in the near future; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, in some cases.

(b) Yes.

(c) Do not arise.

Mail Vans

1510. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that extra 3rd Class compartments are attached to the Mail Vans to carry Mail which cannot be contained in the vans;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Mail carried therein is under the control and supervision of a Class IV employee; and

(c) if so, whether such an arrangement is in conformity with the Rules?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, if the third class compartment has no intercommunicating door with the Mail Van.

(b) No. They are in the custody of the class IV employee but under the control and supervision of the Head sorter of the Section.

(c) Yes.

Treatment for Snake-bite

1511. **Shri Gidwani:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in "The Times of India" to the effect that a new treatment which increases the chances of survival after a bite from a poisonous snake has been developed by Dr. E. R. Trethewie of the department of Physiology at the Melbourne University, Australia and that the results have been published in the "Australian Medical Journal"?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : The news item referred to has been seen by the Health Ministry.

Co-operatives in Tripura

1512. **Shri Biren Dutt**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rule has been framed in Tripura to start and register co-operatives on the basis of displaced persons co-operatives and non-displaced persons co-operatives;

(b) whether the Secretary of the co-operatives must be compulsorily a Government servant; and

(c) if so, what is the special reason for such rules in a particular State?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). No, Sir.
(c) Do not arise.

Industrial and Agricultural Wages

1513. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:**
Shri Asthana:
Babu Ramnarayan Singh:
Shri Deogam:

Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state India's industrial and agricultural wages in relation to internal purchasing power?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Figures of annual average earnings of workers in perennial factories during recent years indicate that the purchasing power of the earnings of workers has been steadily increasing and was 30 per cent higher in 1954 over that in 1947.

As regards agricultural labour, the consumer price index numbers (formerly known as cost of living index numbers) are not yet available so as to arrive at the figures of real wages. It has recently been decided to construct and maintain consumer price index numbers based on the "weights" provided by the 1950-51 Agricultural Labour Enquiry and the current retail prices of selected commodities.

Rosa Junction Station

1514. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a serious situation is prevailing at Rosa junction on the Northern Railway and lives of certain trade unionists are in danger;

(b) whether Government has received complaints in the matter; and

(c) if so, what action Government has taken to allay the fears of the workers?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No.

(b) and (c). There are two groups amongst the railway employees at Rosa; one group following the Uttariya Railway Mazdoor Union and the other group following a dissident section, which has disowned the office bearers of the Union. Members of both these groups have been sending complaints on occasions about the alleged high-handed, illegal or irregular behaviour of employees belonging to the opposite group. Each such complaint received in the past, has been examined on its merits, and in one or two instances, where it could be established that some railway employee had committed a serious irregularity, suitable action has been taken.

बिना टिकट यात्रा

१५१५. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के विद्यार्थियों ने रेलगाड़ियों में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने के खिलाफ जुलूस निकाले और सभायें कीं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस से रेलवे की आय पर कोई असर पड़ा ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) जी, हां । बिना टिकट रेल में चलना समाज-विरोधी काम है । इस बात पर जोर देने के लिये बिहार के कुछ क्षेत्रों में विद्यार्थियों ने जुलूस निकाले और सभायें कीं ।

(ख) जी हां, उदाहरण के तौर पर जिन क्षेत्रों में इस तरह की सभायें की गयीं वहां पूर्व और पूर्वोत्तर दोनों रेलों म विद्यार्थियों के मासिक सोजन टिकट को बिक्री बढ़ गयी है ।

रेलों पर चोरी

१५१६. **श्री राधेलाल व्यास** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रतलाम के श्री केशरीमल नाथूलाल डोंगो नाम के एक सज्जन के पास से यह शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि हावड़ा स्टेशन से सूरत, इन्दौर और रतलाम को भेजे जाने वाले सोने और चांदी के पार्सलों मसे पूर्वी, मध्य और पश्चिमी रेलवेज पर हजारों रुपये का सोना व चांदी चुरा लिया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो हावड़ा स्टेशन से भेजे जाने वाले सोने और चांदी के पार्सलों में से १ जनवरी और ३१ जुलाई, १९५६ के बीच कितनी मात्रा में सोना व चांदी चुराया गया; और

(ग) इसे रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जा रही है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) तथा (ग). जो सूचना मांगी गई है उस का एक बयान सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । **[देखिये परिशिष्ट १२, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३३]**

National Dairy Development Programme

1517. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of U.S.A. propose to aid the National Dairy Development programme in India under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement; and

(b) if so, the amount made available to this head?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) $ 9,26,277.

Catering Contractors

1518. { Shri Beli Ram Das: / Shri B. S. Murthy:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that caterers and vending contractors of Northern and North-Eastern Railways appealed to him and also to the Prime Minister requesting for withdrawal of termination notices served upon them;

(b) if so, whether the appeals were considered;

(c) if so, the number of litigations on account of termination of catering contracts and how much money has been spent thereon so far;

(d) whether the Alagesan Committee on catering recommended retaining of the private catering and vending contractors parallel to Departmental; and

(e) if so, whether it was kept in mind while serving termination notices on all caterers and vending contractors *en masse* at Moradabad, Bareilly, Kanpur, Lucknow and Allahabad stations of Northern Railway and Gorakhpur in North-Eastern Railway?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : (a) Some representations have been received.

(b) Yes.

(c) The number of litigations so far is 20.

As bills have not been received it is not possible at this stage to state the expenditure on this account.

(d) The Committee had observed that they would like to see efficient contract catering, running side by side with departmental catering, each profiting from the experience of the other and fulfilling a complementary role. The expression 'side by side' was not intended to mean at the same station, but on the same Railway.

(e) Yes. The contract at Bareilly, however was terminated for unsatisfactory service.

Housing Scheme (P. & T. Employees)

1519. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Housing Scheme during the Second Five Year Plan for class III and IV employees of the Postal Department has been drawn up by Government,

(b) if so, the number of houses to be constructed during the current year and the Second Five Year Plan Circle-wise; and

(c) the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (c). About 300 units might be completed during the current year. The programme for the five-year period is in the process of being finalized.

Canteen Stores, Rosa Junction

1520. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number of office-bearers of the Canteen Stores at Rosa Junction who have been transferred during 1955-56?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): One only.

Esplanade Mansion in Calcutta

1521. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whe ther the portion of the Esplanade Mansion in Calcutta occupied by the Railway administration has been properly utilized and whether the lease has been executed?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Yes, but the lease has not yet been executed.

Bonus to Workers

1522. Shri K. K. Basu: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any bonuses have been given to the workers of Cotton, Jute, Tea, Cement and Iron and Steel industries during the last five years;

(b) if so, the amount involved; and

(c) the total wage bill during the same period with break up for the Superior Officers and the rest?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). A statement giving the available information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 34.]

Kandla-Desa Railway Staff

1523. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Staff of Kandla-Desa Railway construction and other allied projects stationed at Gandhidham have submitted a Memorandum to Government detailing their grievances and demands and;

(b) if so the main details of the Memorandum and action taken on it?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the memorandum the staff have requested that Compensatory (Construction/Survey) allowance may be granted to those working on the Gandhidham-Kandla Project, Kandla-Desa Railway Construction and Adipur-Bhuj conversion Project. The question of grant of the allowance to the staff of Gandhidham Kandla Project under the extant orders is now under consideration.

Central Ports Organisation

1524. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any permanent Central Ports Organisation is functioning;

(b) if so, its organisational set up and its present strength; and

(c) the important works so far done by it?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). Presumably the reference is to the National Harbour Board which was set up by the Central Government in 1950 for co-ordinating all matters of port policy. A copy of the Resolution constituting the Board is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 35]. The Board has held 5 meetings so far. The work relating to the administration and development of major ports is the responsibility of the Ministry of Transport, The functions and organisational set up of the Ministry are given in the Descriptive Memoir of the Ministry, a copy of which is available in the library of Parliament. An account of the action taken on the recommendations of the National Harbour Board from time to time is given in the annual Administration Report of the Ministry of Transport presented to Parliament every year.

भ्रष्टाचार रोक समिति की सिफारिश

१५२५. **श्री छू० चं० सोचिया** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न रेलों के महा प्रबन्धकों के लिये ये आदेश जारी कर दिये हैं कि वे इस बात की जांच करें कि भ्रष्टाचार रोक समिति की सिफारिशों

के अमल में लाने से क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और वे उन परिणामों के बारे में सरकार को भी बताये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन आदेशों की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो अन्य किस साधन से सरकार इस संबंध में अपने द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही की सफलता का अनुमान लगाना चाहती है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) तथा (ख). इसके बारे में अभी कोई खास हिदायत नहीं दी गयी है। लेकिन रेलों की खास खास घटनाओं और कामों की जो रिपोर्टें जनरल मैनेजर समय-समय पर देते हैं, उन से यह पता चलेगा कि भ्रष्टाचार निरोध जांच समिति (Anti-Corruption Enquiry Committee) की सिफारिशों पर अमल करने का क्या असर हुआ है।

(ग) चौकसी संगठन (Vigilance organisation) को मजबूत करने के लिये रेलवे बोर्ड के दफ्तर में जल्द एक स्पेशल अफसर नियुक्त किया जा रहा है। इस अफसर के आ जाने के बाद इस सम्बन्ध में जरूरी हिदायत जारी की जायेंगी।

Training under Colombo Plan

1526. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Central Government asked the State Governments to nominate some officers for training abroad in Transport under the Colombo Plan;

(b) the names of the States from which officers have been selected and sent abroad for training ; and

(c) the names of the countries where the officers are to be trained ?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) It has not been found possible to include any officer for training in Transport in the next training programme for 1957.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली और गोधरा के बीच जनता एक्सप्रैस

१५२७. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिमी रेलवे के दिल्ली और गोधरा स्टेशनों के बीच जनता एक्सप्रैस रेलगाड़ी फिर से चालू की जायेगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली, रतलाम और गोधरा पर इस गाड़ी के आने और जाने के समय क्या-क्या होंगे ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) १-१०-५६ से दिल्ली और बम्बई सेन्ट्रल के बीच एक जनता एक्सप्रैस गाड़ी चलाने का विचार है।

(ख) इन गाड़ियों के चलने का समय नीचे दिया गया है। इसमें इन के रतलाम और गोधरा पहुंचने और वहां से छूटने का समय भी शामिल है :—

३५ डाऊन जनता एक्सप्रैस			३६ अप जनता एक्सप्रैस	
११.५०	पहुंच	दिल्ली	छूट	१८.३०
२०.४७	छूट	रतलाम	पहुंच	७.५८
२०.३२	पहुंच		छूट	८.१३
१५.१५	छूट	गोधरा	पहुंच	१३.०३
१५.०९	पहुंच		छूट	१३.१३
६.३५	छूट	बम्बई सेन्ट्रल	पहुंच	२२.५५

Selection of Railway Staff

1528. Dr. Jatav-vir: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the modes of selection and minimum requisite qualifications (academic and technical) for Khallasis mates, works mistries and Assistant Inspector of Works on the Northern Railway for appointment to the post of Inspector of Works;

(b) whether these modes of selection and qualification were kept in view by the Northern Railway administration at the selection held for the post of Inspectors of Works in December, 1951, March, 1952 and April, 1954;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of those who were selected at the selections in December, 1951 and March, 1952 in written, oral and practical tests, were rejected in April, 1954 selection in which oral test was given and some of those who were rejected or were not even eligible in 1951 and 1952 selections have been selected in April, 1954 selection, and they superseded those who were previously selected; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The posts of Inspectors of works are filled by promotion of Assistant Inspectors of works who are called up by the duly constituted Selection Boards in the order of seniority. Khallasis mates and works mistries are not eligible for selection to these posts. No special qualifications have been laid down. On the ex-E.P. Railway, however, the mode of selection for this post was the same combined with a written test.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. But in the selection held in April 1954 some of the men who were rejected in the selection held in December 1951 and March 1952 were selected among others.

(d) Non-selection at one particular opportunity of selection is no bar to selection at a subsequent opportunity.

Over-bridge in Kottayam-Quilon Railway

1529. Shri Mathew: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

whether representations have been received about the great need of an over-bridge in the Kottayam-Quilon Railway where the gravel Road to Ithithanam Kallukadow Road crosses the lines, from such public bodies as the Vazhaggally Panchayat and the Advisory Committee of the National Extension Service Blocks at Changanacherry;

(b) what will be the approximate cost of such over-bridge; and

(c) the decision that has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Representation was received from President, Vazhaggally Panchayat which was replied to stating that proper facilities at the crossing would be provided.

(b) The approximate cost for an over-bridge is Rs. 30,000/-.

(c) On referring to the P.W.D. about the provision made at that crossing, reply has been received stating that a 'B' Class level crossing has been approved by the State Government.

Comparative financial and other implications are being worked out and no decision has yet been taken.

Telephone Facilities (*Andhra*)

1530. Shri Lakshmayya: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone communication has been opened at Rayadrug in Anantpur District (Andhra State) as per the decision taken by Government to instal it shortly;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the approximate time within which it would be opened;

(c) whether there is any proposal to instal telephone in Kalyandrug town in the same District; and

(d) what is the criterion for the installation of tele-communications in the towns to connect with District Head Quarters?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). A Public Call Office has already been opened in Rayadrug on 31-3-56.

(c) The proposal was examined and dropped, as it involves a loss to the department.

(d) The routing of tele-communication (telegraph and telephone) circuits generally takes into account the economical and convenient arrangement possible. A town can be directly connected to the District Headquarter only it is so conveniently possible.

As regards sanctioning of a telegraph office or telephone public call office in a town the criterion is that it should not result in a loss to the department. Some losses are, however, permitted in the case of administrative stations, like Sub-Divisional headquarters, etc.

South-East Asian Regional Committee of W. H. O.

1531. Shri Gidwani: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a session of the South-East Asian Regional Committee of the World Health Organization will be held in Delhi;

(b) who will be the Delegates to the Conference; and

(c) what subjects will be discussed in the Conference?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) Delegates from Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Thailand and Goa are expected to attend this session.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 36].

बेरोजगारी

१५३२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** क्या : श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सारे देश के और साथ ही प्रत्येक राज्य के बेकारों की संख्या का ब्योरा सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : सब बेरोजगार व्यक्ति अपना नाम काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों में नहीं लिखाते, इसलिये देश में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या मालूम नहीं है ।

'भारतीय डाक'

१५३३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में दिल्ली के हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन ने यह निवेदन किया कि इस समय डाक टिकटों पर जो 'इंडिया पोस्टेज' लिखा जा रहा है, उसके स्थान पर 'भारतीय डाक' लिखा जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

डाक तथा तार विभाग की एजेन्सी (अभिकरण) सेवा

१५३४. **श्री खू० चं० सोधिया** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नेशनल सेविंग्ज सर्टिफिकेट के बेचने और रेडियो लाइसेंस देने से डाक तथा तार विभाग अन्य मंत्रालयों के लिये अभिकरण के रूप में जो कार्य करता है, उस के उपलक्ष में उपर्युक्त मदों पर अलग अलग पारिश्रमिक के रूप में १९५५–५६ में उसे कितनी रकम मिली ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

	रुपये लाखों में
सार्टिफिकेट की बिक्री व भुगतान	१२.६४
रेडियो लाइसेंस	२३.१७

Hanuman Garh-Bhatinda Line

1535. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of converting the Hanuman Garh-Bhatinda metre-gauge line into broad-gauge is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the date by which it would be implemented?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Irrigation Schemes from Punjab

1536. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 627 on the 16th December, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the minor irrigation schemes referred to therein have since been received back after being recast by the Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). None of the three schemes has been received back from the State Government—though they sent 48 other schemes of which 44 have been approved for financial assistance.

Employees' State Insurance Corporation

1538. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of gazetted and non-gazetted members of the staff employed in the office of the Director General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation;

(b) how many of them have been confirmed in one grade or the other;

(c) whether it is a fact that the temporary employees, particularly non-gazetted members of the staff, are not being allowed to get their services transferred elsewhere even for better prospectts;

(d) whether it is also a fact that their applications for I.A.S. (Special Recruitment) have also been withheld; and

(e) if sow the reasons for the imposition of such restrictions?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Gazetted—12.

Non-gazetted—117 (excluding Class IV staff).

(b) Gazetted 3, the other 9 being permanent Government servants on deputation.

Non-gazetted (excluding Class IV staff) 71.

(c) and (d). Yes, that has been the general rule.

(e) It is not in the interests of the Corporation to allow a large number of its employees to get their services transferred elsewhere. It is an expanding organisation and cannot afford to lose experienced and trained personnel. The Corporation has been declared a permanent organisation from February 1955 and it had been decided that 60% of the posts in various categories should be made permanent. Reservations have been made to provide for opportunity for promotion within the organisation.

P. & T. Clerks

1539. Shri Jangde: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that P.& T. Clerks recruited prior to the 15th September, 1945 and sent on deputation to Telegraph Training Classes earlier than the 10th April, 1956 were not given pay and allowances for the entire period of training;

(b) how many persons on account of the above grounds have been debarred from payment; and

(c) whether it is a fact that in Madras circle the same category of clerks were sanctioned payment?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No, only temporary postal clerks recruited prior to the 15th September, 1945 and sent to telegraph training class earlier than 10-4-47 (and not 10-4-56) were not paid pay and allowances of their original posts.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

बिलासपूर रेलवे बस्ती

१५४०. **श्री जांगडे** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह सच है कि रेलवे प्रशासन ने चहचुहिया ग्राम के दोनों तरफ दक्षिण पूर्वी रेलवे की बिलासपुर रेलवे बस्ती के सामने दो बहुत गहरी नालियां खुदवाई हैं और व ढकी नहीं गई हैं; और

(ख) क्या इन खुली और गहरी नालियों के खतरनाक सिद्ध होने की संभावना नहीं है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) गांव के किनारे किनारे रेलवे की हद में एक बड़ी नाली बनी हुई है । इस नाली को पार करने के लिये कई जगह कंकरीट की पटरियां रख दी गई हैं ।

(ख) जी हां, गलत रास्ते से आने जाने वालों के लिये क्योंकि ऐसे लोग हमेशा वहां लगी हुई बा को तोड़ डालते हैं ।

बिलासपूर रेलवे बस्ती

१५४१. **श्री जांगडे** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिलासपुर रेलवे बस्ती के चुहचुहियापाड़ा और बुधवारी बाजार के बीच ऊपर का पुल बनाने के बारे में क्या कोई निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : पास हो एक सदर

(रेलवे फाटक) है जिसके इतने नजदीक ऊपरी पुल बनाने की जरूरत नहीं मालूम होती ।

Post Offices (Muzaffarpur)

1542. **Thakur Jugal Kis r Sinha:**
Shri Asthana:
Babu Ramnara y n Singh:

Will the Minister of **Comm ications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Muzaffarpur District, there are some Post Office of same names;

(b) whether any suggestion has been made to the authorities for changing the name of one of the Post Offices to avoid confusion and wrong delivery of postal articles;

(c) the action so far taken; and

(d) whether there is any directive not to have two Post Offices of the same name in the same District?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) Suggestions were received in two cases to change the name. One in case of change in name of Gharwara to Sasuala Gharwara and the other to change the name of Dumri.

(c) The suggestion to change the name of Gharwara was received on 16-3-56 and for Dumri on 7-11-55. Both the suggestions were referred to the Revenue Authorities by the Postmaster-General, Bihar. Regarding Gharwara the Revenue Authorities have not recommended the change in name and the Postmaster-General, Bihar is examining the extent of missendings involved due to similarity in names. Regarding Dumri reply of Revenue Authorities is still awaited.

(d) No such directive has been issued. The names of Post Offices always conform to those of the villages or towns.

Shifting of Post Office, Bairagnia

1543. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:**
Shri Asthana:
Babu Ramnarayan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been made for shifting of Bairagnia Post Office, Muzaffarpur District in Bihar to a more central place; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, from one quarter.

(b) The proposal has been examined and it has been found that the present building is spacious, suitable, close to the Police Station, and occupied by the Post Office for the last 25 years on reasonable rent. No other building, which is more suitable and centrally located, is available. Thus, no shift is at present contemplated.

देवगढ़-बनेड़ा-शाहपुरा-कोटा रेलवे लाइन

१५४४. **श्री ह० रा० नथानी :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या पश्चिम रेलवे भूतपूर्व बी० बी० एण्ड सी० आई० कम्पनी द्वारा अधूरी छोड़ी गयी देवगढ़-बनेड़ा-शाहपुरा-कोटा रेलवे लाइन को पूरा कराना चाहती है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : जी, नहीं । दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में नयी रेलवे लाइनें बनाने की रकम में कमी हो जाने के कारण उन लाइनों पर पहले काम शुरू करना पड़ा जो लोहे और स्पात या कोयले जैसे बड़े व्यवसाय के विकास या परिचालन के उद्देश्य से जरूरी समझी गयीं ।

Fruit Prices at Railway Station

Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:
ri Asthana:
Babu Ramnarayan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the basis on which the prices are fixed for the sale of fruits at Railway Stations particularly at Delhi and Kanpur?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The prices are fixed so as to generally approximate to those prevailing in the locality.

Awards of Industrial Tribunal

1546. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:**
Shri Asthana:
Babu Ramnarayan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to his observations made in the Lok Sabha that Wachman were

covered by the definition of workmen according to the awards of Industrial Tribunal and state the particulars of such awards?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): In the industrial dispute between the Jute Mills, West Bengal, and their workmen (reported in Labour Law Journal, 1952, Vol. I, pages 264-272) it was held that durwans performing the duties of watchmen were 'workmen' for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The All-India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes), known as the Sastri Tribunal, regarded Watchmen as 'Workmen' *vide* para 169 of the award.

रेलवे सेवाओं में हरिजन

१५४७. **श्री जांगड़े** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री २८ मई, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २५६१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे सेवाओं में रखे गये हरिजन भूमिजनों को पदोन्नति देने के लिये खोले गये प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में बिल्कुल भिन्न प्रथा अपनाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ९ सितम्बर को असिस्टेण्ट्स के लिये परीक्षा ली जाने वाली है; और

(ग) प्रस्तावित परीक्षा में हरिजन भूमिजनों के लिये क्या नीति अपनायी जाने वाली है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) कुल मिला कर अनुसूचित जाति के २६ क्लर्क और एक स्टेनोग्राफर जनवरी, १९५६ में शुरू होने वाली ट्रेनिंग में लिये गये थे। लगभग उसी समय बोर्ड के दफ्तर में कुछ दूसरे क्लर्क भर्ती किये गये और उन के लिये भी ट्रेनिंग क्लास शुरु की गयी। चूंकि इन की ट्रेनिंग और अनुसूचित जाति क्लर्कों की ट्रेनिंग के पाठ्य-क्रम (syllabus) लगभग एक जैसे थे, इसलिये यह समझा गया कि इन क्लासों को मिला देना अधिक अच्छा होगा। जैसा कि २८ मई, १९५६ को अतारांकित प्रश्न २५६१ के उत्तर में बताया जा चुका है, ये क्लासें १-३-५६ को मिला दी गयीं और ३१-८-५६ तक जारी रहीं।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) इन के लिये योग्यता के स्तर को अनावश्यक रूप से ऊंचा रखने पर जोर नहीं दिया जायेगा।

औद्योगिक तथा व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, कोनी

१५४८. **श्री जांगड़े** : क्या श्रम मंत्री २८ मई, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २५६० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५४, १९५५ और १९५६ में औद्योगिक तथा व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, कोनी की मंत्रणा समिति की कोई बैठक क्यों नहीं की गयी;

(ख) प्रशिक्षण उप-समिति का पुनर्गठन न करने का क्या कारण है जब कि उस के एक सदस्य की मृत्यु हो गयी है और अन्य कई सदस्यों का तबादला हो गया है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कोनी प्रशिक्षण संस्था के कार्य संचालन में सहायता करने के लिये १० अमरीकी विशेषज्ञ आने वाले हैं ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) तथा (ख). औद्योगिक तथा व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, कोनी, के लिये पहली बार सलाहकार समिति बनाई जा रही है। इस से पहिले इस प्रकार की कोई समिति नहीं थी। सन् १९५० से १९५३ तक प्रादेशिक सलाहकार समिति की उप-समिति को शिक्षण केन्द्र में भर्ती करने के लिये उम्मीदवार चुनने का काम सौंपा गया था। १९५४ में स्थानीय समिति द्वारा इस प्रकार के चुनाव का

काम किया गया था। १९५५ में इस काम के लिये एक अलग समिति बनाई गई थी, जो तभी से काम कर रही है।

(ग) जी हां।

यात्री सुविधायें

१५४९. **श्री जांगड़े** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कटनी जंक्शन पर प्लेटफार्मों पर शेड लगाने, विश्रामघरों को नये बनाने, नये शौचालयों के बनाने और प्लेटफार्मों को ऊंचा कर कांक्रीट से जमाने का कार्य कब शुरू हुआ था और अभी तक इस कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) उस पर कितना धन व्यय किया जायेगा;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कटनी स्टेशन पर कांक्रीट की सभी बैंचें चटक कर टूट गयी हैं; और

(घ) कटनी के अलावा दमोह और सागर स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर शेड लगाने और वहां भोजनगृह की व्यवस्था कब तक हो जायेगी ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) कटनी में यात्री-सुविधा सम्बन्धी काम मई, १९५५ में शुरू किया गया था। प्लेटफार्म पर छत डालने के लिये इस्पात का ढांचा खड़ा कर दिया गया है और आशा है कि छत पर चद्दरें जल्द लगा दी जायेंगी। स्टेशन की इमारत के विस्तार का काम पूरा हो गया है। इस काम में नया प्रतीक्षालय भी शामिल है। कटनी में विश्रामालय बनाने या शौच-कमरे में सुधार करने का कोई विचार नहीं है। तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय का सहन और नये टिकट-घर काम में लाये जा रहे हैं। यहां के प्लेटफार्म पहले से ऊंची सतह के हैं। फंड की कमी के कारण प्लेटफार्म को पक्का करने का काम इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल न किया जा सका।

(ख) इस काम पर ४,३०,६७८ रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है।

(ग) जी नहीं, ५७ बैंचों में से १५ रास्ते में कुछ चटक गयी थीं।

(घ) दमोह और सागर स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्म पर जलपान-घर और छत की व्यवस्था करने का अभी कोई विचार नहीं है।

जबलपुर-गोंदिया रेलवे लाइन

१५५०. **श्री जांगड़े** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय ने जबलपुर के लोगों को यह आश्वासन दिया है कि जबलपुर से गोंदिया तक सकरी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित कर दिया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय ने भी सुझाव दिया है कि भंडारा के पास कबड़सी तथा अन्य स्थानों पर युद्धास्त्र कारखाने खोले जायेंगे इसलिये उक्त लाइन को चौड़ा बनाना जरूरी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस समय मामले की क्या स्थिति है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) इस लाइन को छोटी से बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) रक्षा मंत्रालय से ऐसा कोई सुझाव नहीं आया है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Telephone Exchange, Thatipaka

1551. Shri Mohana Rao: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to establish a Telephone Exchange at Thatipaka, East Godavari District, Andhra; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in starting it?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) Certain important equipments and other materials are still awaited. The installation will be started as soon as they are received.

Industrial Training Centres

1552. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Training Centre transferred to Andhra;

(b) whether all those are functioning; and

(c) the improvements, if any, in the curriculum?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Three—Vuyyuru Anantapur and Kakinada.

(b) Yes.

(c) Improvements, if and when necessary, will be considered by the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades.

Cinchona Cultivation (Andhra)

1553. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state

(a) the acreage of land under Cinchona cultivation in Andhra during 1954-55 and the current year; and

(b) the steps taken to improve Aruku valley in Visakhapatnam District as centre for the Cinchona plantation?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). The information asked for has been called from the Government of Andhra and will be furnished as soon as it is received.

Welfare Funds

1554. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state the number of States which have provided Welfare Funds exclusively for the labour?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

रेलवे रिजर्वेशन सुविधा

१५५५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय सीधे सुरक्षण (थ्रू रिजर्वेशन) की सुविधा केवल प्रथम श्रेणी के यात्रियों के लिये ही उपलब्ध है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सुविधा को दूसरी व तीसरी श्रेणी के यात्रियों को भी प्रदान करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) कुछ गाड़ियों में सभी दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिये सीधे रिजर्वेशन (सुरक्षण) किये जाते हैं। जिन गाड़ियों में यह सुविधा दी गई है उन की तादाद अलग अलग दर्जे के मुताबिक अलग-अलग है।

(ख) जी नहीं, इस समय नहीं।

Inland Ports in Assam

1556. Shri Debendra Nath Sarma: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state the amount sanctioned for the development of inland ports in Assam and the amount to be spent in 1956-57 for the purpose?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The total amount provided in the Second Five Year Plan for development of inland ports in Assam is Rs. 43.32 lakhs. Detailed investigations for a scheme for the development of Pandu have been completed. The preparation of designs will be taken up shortly. It may not be possible for any expenditure to be incurred during the current financial year.

Rail Transport Development in Assam

1557. Shri Debendra Nath Sarma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he was presented with a Memorandum by the Assam Prodesh Congress Comittee during the month

of last June when he visited Assam, particularly mentioning about development of rail transport of Assam; and

(b) if so, whether any step is proposed to be taken on those items mentioned in the Memorandum?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As regards the points concerning the Ministry of Railways, the position is as follows:—

(i) *Improvement to the Link Route*:

A Committee to go into the question of stabilising the LINK ROUTE either by improving the existing route or by suggesting alternative route has been appointed.

(ii) *Rail connection from Tejpur to North Lakhimpur*:

At present it is not contemplated to extend the Railway line from Tejpur to North Lakhimpur.

(iii) *Extension of Railway line from Pandu to Garo Hills, and development of existing workshops at Bangaigaon and Dibrugarh*:

These matters are under consideration.

(iv) *Construction of Railway Bridge over the Brahamputra*:

The proposal will be considered for examination if and when more funds become available during the later stages of the Second Five Year Plan.

(v) *Separate Railway Zone with headquarters at Pandu*:

It is not contemplated to create a new zone with Pandu as headquarters.

(vi) *Providing passenger amenities on the State of Assam*:

This is being already done.

As regards other points raised by Hon'ble Member, information is being collected.

Regional Forest Research Station in Assam

1558. Shri Debendra Nath Sarma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to establish a Regional Forest Research Station in Assam during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The Standing Committee of the Central Board of Forestry in its meeting held in June last has made a suggestion that if possible the establishment of a Regional Forest Research Station in the North East Zone should be attempted during the Second Plan period.

गुना-सारंगपुर-शाजापुर-माखी लाइन

१५५९. **श्री भ० न० मालवीय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुना-सारंगपुर-शाजापुर माखी लाइन का पूर्ण सर्वेक्षण उसी प्रकार किया जायेगा जिस प्रकार प्रस्तावित ग्वालियर-उज्जैन लाइन के लिये गुना-आगरा लाइन का सवक्षण किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सवक्षण का काम कब शुरू किया जायेगा; और

(ग) क्या गुना-सारंगपुर-शाजापुर-माखी लाइन के निर्माण-कार्य को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी क्योंकि इस लाइन की लम्बाई अपेक्षाकृत कम है, और इसमें खर्चा भी कम होगा ।

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) गुना से ब्यावरा तक का टुकड़ा दोनों रास्तों पर पड़ेगा, और ब्यावरा से माखी तक एक दूसरा रास्ता (alternate route) बनाने के ख्याल से उस का सर्वे किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) सर्वे जल्द शुरू किया जायेगा ।

(ग) सर्वे की रिपोर्ट मिलने पर जब रेलवे बोर्ड उस पर विचार कर लेगा, तब फैसला किया जायेगा ।

Engineers in Railways

1560. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have become Engineers or Assistant Engineers without Engineering qualifications in Signalling and Tele-Communication Departments of the Railway;

(b) how many of them are non-matriculates and how many of them have studied preliminary Science with special reference to Eastern Railway; and

(c) whether it is a fact that in such cases of promotion necessary minimum qualifications required for the post of Inspector or Assistant Signal Engineers, were not taken into consideration?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Railways and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as received.

Post Offices in Tirunelveli District

1561. Shri Thanu Pillai: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many new Post Offices have been opened in Tirunelveli District in the First Five Year Plan period; and

(b) how many proposals are still pending?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) 85.

(b) Target for the First Five Year Plan having been reached, there was no carry-over from the past. However, 3 proposals for opening Offices during the current year are pending.

Dried Milk Plants

1562. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the installation of dried milk plants at Madras and Calcutta with the co-operation of the F.A.O.; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) No. The proposal is for setting up Toned Milk Plants.

(b) Does not arise.

Bhatinda, Amritsar viz Harika Bridge Railway Line

1563. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to build a Railway line from Bhatinda to Amritsar *viz* Harika Bridge has been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision that has been arrived at?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal was not considered justifiable on commercial and financial grounds.

Conference of Bridge Engineers at Lisbon

1564. Sardar Iqbal Singh : Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Bridge Engineers was held in Lisbon recently; and

(b) if so, the main decisions of this Conference?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Congress discussed a number of technical papers on the subject of the behaviour of various materials and structures under different types of stress and strain. An official copy of the conclusions reached is awaited from the Congress Authorities.

Road to Pilgrim Centres

1565. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some amount has been sanctioned and given to the State Government of Punjab for the improvement of roads leading to pilgrim centres;

(b) the total amount so far sanctioned; and

(c) names of places where this amount will be spent?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Railway Level Crossings

1566. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that level crossings on Grand Trunk Road near City Ludhiana, Pihular, Goraya, Beas and other crossings remain closed due to heavy Railway traffic which causes great inconvenience to road traffic; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) (a) and (b). Level crossings are closed fo the passage of trains but so far, there ha been no complaint about any serious

detention to road traffic at these level crossings on that score. There are proposals to replace with road overbridges two level crossings on the Grand Trunk Road, one near Ludhiana and the other between Beas and Dhilwan during the Second Five Year Plan period. The State Government have not sponsored any such proposal regarding level crossing near Phillaur. There is a 'B' class level crossing near Goraya but it is not on the Grand Trunk Road.

Train Derailment

1567. Shri H. G. Vaishnav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train derailment accidents on the Central Railway that occurred during the last four months *viz.*, April to July, 1956;

(b) the number of such accidents relating to the passenger trains and goods trains respectively; and

(c) the total loss of lives and property and also damage to the Railway equipments caused by these accidents?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Sixty.

(b) Derailments involving—

(*i*) Passenger trains .	7
(*ii*) Goods trains . .	47
(*iii*) Others .	6
TOTAL .	60

(c) Number of persons killed 2

Approximate cost of damage to Railway property..Rs. 1,30,611/-

Cost of damage to public property is now known.

International Union of Forest Research Organisation

1568. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Twelfth Congress of International Union of Forest Research Organisation was held recently at Oxford;

(b) whether India attended this Conference?

(c) the main subjects discussed at this Conference?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Subjects relating to shelter belts afforestation of semi-arid regions, wor done in India on teak and silvicultura research problems etc., were discussed

Health Library and Museum

1569. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of a health library and a health museum in Delhi; and

(b) if so, details of this proposal?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). A health museum and a health library will form part of the Central Health Education Bureau which will be established by the Government of India at New Delhi during the Second Five Year Plan period.

The museum will have exhibits, models, charts, etc., on different aspects of health and will serve as a community centre for health education.

The library will have health education material, medical and public health films and a fully equipped modern auditorium attached to it.

State Co-operative Farm

1570. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for State co-operative farms during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) It is not understood what the hon. Member means by 'State Co-operative Farm'.

(b) Does nor arise.

Bridges on National Highway

1571. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any newly constructed Bridges on National Highway No. 1 between Ambala and Rajpura were washed away last year;

(b) whether any enquiry into the mode of construction and other defects was conducted;

(c) if so, with what results; and

(d) action taken by Government regarding reconstruction of these Bridges?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The bridges at miles 130/1 and 130/3 of the Grand Trunk Road, National Highway No. 1, between Ambala and Rajpura, work on which was in progress, were badly damaged by the unprecedented floods in September-October 1955.

(b) and (c). A detailed report on the damage which has been called for from the State Government is awaited.

(d) The estimate for the reconstruction of the bridges, which was returned to the State Chief Engineers for modification, is also awaited.

खाद्यान्नों का आयात

१५७२. **श्री खू० चं० सोधिया** : क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस वर्ष के अन्त तक किन किन देशों से कितनी-कितनी कीमत के कितने-कितने खाद्यान्नों का आयात किया जायेगा ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : जो खाद्यान्न भिन्न भिन्न देशों से आयात किये जा चुके हैं और जो १९५६ में आयात किये जाने वाले हैं, उन की मात्रा तथा खर्च और भाड़ा समेत लागत (C & F Value) निम्न प्रकार की है :—

	मात्रा (टन हजारों की संख्या में)	खर्च और भाड़ा समेत लागत (रु० लाखों की संख्या में)
गेहूं		
आस्ट्रेलिया	७००	२४८०
यू० एस० ए०	६००	२३०२
यू० एस० एस० आर०	४०	१५०
	१३४०	४९३२
चावल		
बर्मा	३००	१५५०
चीन	६०	३०८
य० एस० ए०	१००	७३५
	४६०	२५९३
कुल योग	१८००	७५२५

Divisional Headquarters at Guntakal

1573. Shri Lakshmayya: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the divisional headquarters is located at Guntakal on Southern Railway;

(b) if so, whether any new buildings would be constructed to house the new office;

(c) how much amount has been sanctioned; and

(d) the date from which it would start functioning at Guntakal?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes; one of the Divisional Headquarters is proposed to be located at Guntakal.

(b) Yes.

(c) None so far. The design of the office building is under preparation and an estimate for the work will be prepared after the design has been approved.

(d) The division is expected to function from November, 1956, in the office accommodation already available there.

Tube-wells

1574. **Shri Lakshmayya:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been given by the U.S.A. for sinking Tube-wells in the shape of gift;

(b) what is the total amount they have given as aid by now to the Tube-wells Organisation; and

(c) whether the whole amount has been spent?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Funds to the extent of $18,644,842 and $4,050,000, respectively, have been given by the U.S.A. for two Projects *viz.*, (*i*) for construction of tube-wells for irrigation purposes in the four States of U.P., Bihar, Punjab and Pepsu under Operational Agreement No. 6 and (*ii*) for 350 exploratory tube-wells to be bored in 16 States to study areas in which there are considered to be reasonable chances of developing adequate economic supplies of groundwater by means of tubewells, mainly for purposes of irrigation.

(c) No.

कलकत्ता और नागपुर के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना

१५७५. **श्रीमती अनुसूयाबाई बोरकर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नागपुर और कलकत्ता के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के निश्चय को सरकार कब तक कार्यान्वित करना चाहती है; और

(ख) क्या यह लाइन भंडारा शहर या उस के पास से होकर गुजरेगी क्योंकि वर्तमान लाइन इस से केवल ६।। मील दूर है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) रास्ते के दोहरी लाइन वाले हिस्से को छोड़ कर नीचे लिखे इकहरी लाइन के सेक्शनों पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का काम शुरू हो गया है या होने वाला है। जब इस बात का अनुमान लग जायेगा कि किस लाइन पर कितनी गाड़ियां चलाने की जरूरत है, तो इकहरी लाइन वाले दूसरे सेक्शनों पर भी एक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का विचार किया जायेगा :—

१. मनोहरपुर—रूरकेला

२. राबर्टसन—अकालतारा

३. राबर्टसन—बेलपहाड़

४. हाटबांध—दुर्ग

५. सिनी—गोमहारिया ।

(ख) अभी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इस सेक्शन पर दोहरी लाइन के बिना काम चल सकेगा या नहीं या यदि दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का फैसला किया भी जाये तो वह लाइन भंडारा शहर से हो कर निकाली जायेगी या इस के पास से ।

National Federation of Road Transport Workers

1576. **Shri Eswara Reddi:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an enquiry has been conducted to find out the representative character of the National Federation of Road Transport Workers of India and the National Federation of State Transport Employees of India;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether any other organisation of transport workers has been recognised as representative?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). Enquiries are in progress regarding the representative character of the various organisations of Motor Transport Workers including the two Federations mentioned in part (a) of the question.

Complaint Book at Kanpur Station

1577. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:**
Shri Asthana:
Babu Ramnarayan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that no action was taken by the Railway authorities on the suggestion made in the complaint book of Kanpur in the month of January, 1956 about the adjustment of the working hours of the lift for the use of passengers of the important trains coming in the morning before 7 A.M.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The working hours of the lift at Kanpur have been adjusted and it is now available for use from 5 A.M. in the morning.

Medical Grants

1578. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:**
Shri Asthana:
Babu Ramnarayan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for medical grants to the Posts and Telegraph Employees Hospital of Patna; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). Yes, representation has been received from the P. & T. Hospital Society, Patna and is under consideration.

Railway Time Table

1579. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:**
Shri Asthana :
Babu Ramnarayan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time-table has been fixed for the three fast trains which are proposed to be run between Delhi and other important stations of India; and

(b) if so, whether any consideration has been given to the question of having connections with the corresponding trains going to and coming from important towns like Patna etc., which do not fall on the prescribed route?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) While framing the timings of these trains, which will be bi-weekly services, primary consideration has to be given to the suitability of timings at the originating and destination stations. Efforts will, however, be made, as far as feasible, to provide such connections.

Sale of Foodgrains

1580. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what arrangements have been made for the sale of foodgrains at the Government Depot in Shaktinagar, Delhi;

(b) the basis on which quotas are allotted;

(c) whether reports or complaints have been received that allottees resell the grains at a profit to others; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee and Bharat Sewak Samaj have each been allotted a quota of 80 maunds per day?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Only wheat is sold at the Government Depot in Shakrinagar, Delhi, and it was announced that traders, who are actually engaged in retail sale of wheat to consumers in Delhi may apply in the prescribed form available at the Depot for release of wheat on pre-payment of the price at Rs. 14/- per maund (including cost of gunney). The purchasers could take at a time either 30 maunds or 60 maunds of wheat. Applications received for release of wheat are checked with reference to the address given by the applicant and no wheat is issued if it is found that the applicant does not have a retail shop at the address given. Quantities previously drawn by the applicant have also to be accounted for broadly before release of further supplies. At the shops, notices have to be put up by the shopkeepers indicating that Government wheat is sold at Rs. 14/8 per maund and if this condition is not fulfilled, no issues are permitted.

Mills and Chakkis are also allowed to draw wheat from the Govt. Depot to the extent of their assessed grinding capacity and they are required to sell wholemeal atta at a price not exceeding Rs. 39/- per bag of 2½ mds. (wholesale).

The question of setting up retail shops on a long-term basis for sale of Government wheat is also under consideration.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Bharat Sewak Samaj has been allotted a quota of 80 maunds per day for supply to workers engaged in the construction of Shahdara Bund, but no quota has been allotted to the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee.

Tellicherry-Mysore Railway Line

1581. **Shri Achuthan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received by the Ministry requesting them to take up the survey work of Tellicherry-Mysore line and to make a beginning in the Second Five Year Plan itself; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a heavy Survey Programme on hand. A decision is yet to be taken on new Surveys to be undertaken in 1957-58.

Wage Board for Agriculture

1582. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute "Wage Board" for agriculture; and

(b) whether the opinions of the State Governments have been obtained in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

DAILY DIGEST

[*Monday*, 10*th September*, 1956]

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LOK SABHA

Monday, 10th September, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half past ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-32 A.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MINUTES OF SIXTIETH TO SIXTY-SIXTH SITTINGS OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions (Sixtieth to Sixty-sixth) held during the Thirteenth Session. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-416/56].

REPLIES TO MEMORANDUM FROM MEMBERS *re* DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1956-57

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of certain further statements containing replies to certain memoranda received from Members in connection with Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1956-57. [*See* Appendix XII, annexure No. 37].

AMENDMENT TO ESTATE DUTY RULES

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): Sir, on behalf of Shri M. C. Shah, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 85 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, a copy of the Notification No. 42/F.No.1/6/56-E.D., dated the 22nd August, 1956, making certain further amendments to the Estate Duty Rules, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-373/56].

SUMMARY OF BUDGET ESTIMATES OF AIR INDIA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION AND INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION.

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers under sub-rule (5) of Rule 3 of the Air Corporations Rules, 1954:

(1) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Air India International Corporation for the year 1956-57.

(2) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1956-57.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. S-374/56].

Mr. Speaker: Why did it take so much time to submit these summaries? When are they expected to be placed before the House?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: They have to be prepared....

Mr. Speaker: They must run for a year, I think; part of the year is over.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is for 1956-57.

Mr. Speaker: Four months are now over.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is usually prepared in three months; there has been some delay here; I will try to expedite it.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): On behalf of Shri Datar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Parts I and II) of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ended the 31st December, 1955, under article 338(2) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-375/56].

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1953-54

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1953-54.

PETITION *RE.* SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by 17 petitioners in respect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1956.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Dr. Jaisoorya (Medak): On a point of information, may I know when the hon. Minister of Railways will be able to give us a final statement which he promised with regard to the recent accident at Mahbubnagar?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The hon. Member might probably have read in the paper that the officer has completed his enquiry. We hope to get his report in a day or two. Then it will be possible for me to inform you, Sir, as to when I can make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: We are closing this session on the 13th.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Before that.

Mr. Speaker: Before the session is over, not later than the 13th.

I wish to state about the half-hour discussion which is fixed for today on the motion of Shri V. P. Nayar, that the hon. Minister concerned is not able to be present here. On a prior occasion, he was present but Shri Nayar was not present on that day. Therefore, this may stand over to the next session. But to avoid lapsing, the hon. Member will give notice once again, and in the usual way a time will be provided for it and discussion will be held in the next session.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT BILL—*Concld.*

Mr Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the motion to consider the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill. The time allotted is six hours, time already taken is 2 hours 21 minutes.

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): This is a very short Bill and has already been explained at the time when the motion was moved by the hon. Home Minister. The purpose of the Bill naturally is to give representation to certain Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are enumerated in the lists attached and who will be entitled to get their franchise.

As hon Members are aware, their was a Commission appointed and it

made certain recommendations. After consulting the State Governments concerned, ultimately the lists had been made. With regard to those lists certain suggestions were made by hon. Members and I will try to briefly refer to them.

Shri Raghavachari says that there is a possibility of the exclusion of a large section of the people by the method which we are trying to follow. But as already explained, hon. Members are aware that this is the only method by which we can now try to make an estimate about the number of these people who will be entitled to representation on the lists provided.

There is nothing more than this that can be done so far as matters stand at present.

Shri B. S. Murthy raised a point and contended that the population of the Scheduled Caste people in Andhra was over 30 lakhs and the Delimitation Commission has reserved only three seats for them in the Lok Sabha although in the 1952 elections there were four seats allotted to them in the Lok Sabha. The delimitation work was already over, in 1954. An Act had been passed and final order given. I do not think that anything can be done so far as that matter is concerned at this stage of the Bill.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): If it is a mistake by the Delimitation Commission, is there no remedy for it?

Shri Pataskar: The present Bill deals with certain other aspects. If there is any mistake, it is a matter which will have to be taken into account by the Delimitation Commission. The hon. Member, Shri Rishang Keishing, raised certain points. One of them was with respect to a community called 'Lois' and he seems to contend that they are not untouchables and asks probably why it is included in the list here. I have already pointed out that these are enumerated on the basis of information supplied by the State Governments and on their recommendations. Another point that he raised was this. There is a distinction between Assam and Manipur in the matter of description of the Kuki and Naga Tribes. But, it should be remembered that in Assam all the sub-tribes of Kuki have been shown under the heading 'any Kuki Tribe' whereas in Manipur all these have been shown separately. That is the only difference. There is no ground for suspecting that something unfair is being done to them because of the description of these tribes. It is done according to the recommendation of the State Government and the Backward Classes Commission and as such, there is no discrimination.

Shri Eacharan raised a point. In respect of Malabar and Travancore-Cochin State, communities which are common for these areas should be treated as Scheduled Castes for the whole State. When preparing the list of Scheduled Castes for the Kerala State, probably this point will be gone into. As regards the omission of certain castes, the State Government has stated that these are Scheduled Castes only in the Malabar and Nilgiri districts. Kanakkan, Pulayan and Vettuvan are Scheduled Castes only in the Malabar and Nilgiri districts and so we have scheduled them with this area restriction.

With reference to most of these points, I can only say that all these provisions made here are on the basis of information furnished by the State Governments themselves. Shri Anandchand has made certain comments saying that Jogi and Lohar are functional castes with the traditional occupation of fortune tellers and blacksmiths and that they are not untouchables. In all these matters, I think we have to follow some uniform rule and that rule is that we base these things more or lesss on the report submitted by the Backward Classes Commission and, in

[Shri Pataskar]

the second place, the report submitted by the State Governments as they are in a better position to know.

Shri Kachiah has said that the lists of Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been prepared on the basis of the existing States and not as they would be after reorganisation. Naturally that is what we can do because the new States will come into effect on the 1st of November. But, as the hon. Members are aware, provision has been made in the States Reorganisation Act with respect to these matters being dealt with. That would be done under the provisions of that Act. He also made a suggestion that the Jadu Malo community should be included in the list of Scheduled Castes for Mysore and Hakki Pikki in the list of Scheduled Tribes. It is proposed to include Hakki Pikki in the list of Scheduled Tribes for Mysore and enquiries will be made of the State Government regarding the Jadu Malo.

Shri Jangde has said that the list is defective, inadequate and many communities have been left out. The only reply that I can give is that it is passed on the report of the Backward Classes Commission and the recommendations of the State Governments.

Some comments were made that the census enumerators deliberately made wrong entries in the case of Scheduled Caste Members. It is really a serious charge. I can assure the hon. Members that it is not so and it is not justified to say so. There is no reason why the enumerators should deliberately do any such thing.

Shri Naval Prabhakar also complained that the census figures of Scheduled Castes in Delhi State are incorrect and that the Scheduled Castes of other States should be declared as Scheduled Castes for Delhi also. As I have been saying, it could not be uniform. Then, you will have to prepare an All India list of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The tribe or caste which is scheduled in one province is not necessarily so in the other. Therefore, we have to make all these lists Statewise.

Shri Barman has pointed out that the area restrictions in regard to Scheduled Tribes give rise to an anomalous position. I may inform him that this matter has been carefully considered in consultation with the State Governments. Ultimately, a decision has been taken. These restrictions are more or less with respect to Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat. Whatever views were put forward by the members of the Commission were taken into account. The State Governments were consulted. Ultimately, this list has been prepared.

I believe these are the important points which had been raised. I can only say that generally we have followed the line of relying firstly on the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission and secondly on the recommendations of the State Governments. I hope there will be some more discussion while we take up the amendments proposed. So, I commend the motion to the acceptance of the House.

Shri B. S. Murthy: We had an informal meeting with the Home Minister on Saturday and then he accepted certain communities to be inculded; certain amendments were accepted. I want to know what the Minister of Legal Affairs has to say about them.

Shri Pataskar: I know that there was such a meeting. Whatever was agreed to by the Home Minister at that time will be accepted.

Mr. Speaker: That will come at the time of the clauses. There is an amendment to this motion for consideration, tabled by Shri Velayudhan.

It is an amendment for circulation for the purpose of eliciting opinion.

Shri Pataskar: May I say a word on that motion? It is only a dilatory motion and no purpose would be served by circulating the Bill again. This matter has been finanlised after due consideration, on the report of the Backward Classes Commission and after a good deal of consultation with the State Governments.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the first week of November, 1956."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and of Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes and matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Kelappan (Ponnani): Sir, before the clause-by-clause consideration is taken up, I want an elucidation from the hon. Minister if a particular individual is not in the list of Scheduled Castes of a particular State, he will not get all these concessions and privileges that they are given. Here is an instance. About a thousand families from Travancore-Cochin are going to be settled in some other State. Some of these families may happen to belong to Scheduled Castes. If their names are not in the list in the new State where they are to be settled, though they may belong to the Scheduled Castes and the names of their castes may appear in the list in the State of Travancore-Cochin, I do not know if they would get these concessions. Is it not enough if we have a consolidated list for the whole of India so that wherever these people happen to be, they will get these concessions

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are starting discussion on the clauses now. They will kindly see from the Schedule, wherein the castes attached to various States are given, that somebody who belongs to a Scheduled Caste in one State is not a Scheduled Caste in another State and so he is not treated as an untouchable in that State. Even in the same State, one particular community going by that name is considered a Scheduled Caste in Chittoor but not in Srikakulam or Northern Circars. Therefore, on an all-India basis it cannot be done. As the Hindu carries his personnal law wherever he goes, if a person is a Scheduled Caste in a particular State and he goes and settles in another State, then it may possibly be said that he is still a Scheduled Caste. I leave it to the hon. Minister to decide as to what ought to be done in that matter.

Now we will proceed with the clauses. I find there are no amendments to clause 2.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon-cum-mavelikkara-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Government amendments are there.

Mr. Speaker: I do not find any amendment in the Order Paper. What is that amendment to this clause? I think Shri Velayudhan said that there are Government amendments.

Shri Velayudhan: No, I just asked my friend here.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should be more responsible, especially when I want to proceed and save as much time as possible. I will put the clause to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3— (*Amendment of Scheduled Castes Orders*)

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2—
after line 3, *add*:

"Provided that the Central Government, after consultation with the State Governments, may, as soon as possible, recast the lists or add from time to time to the lists of Scheduled Castes on the basis of the States Reorganisation Act of 1956."

Sir, the object of this amendment is very clear. As it is, the Schedule do not seem to be perfect for the simple reason that they have not taken into consideration the States Reorganisation Act, according to which the lists have to be recast and realigned. The other day, when I moved this matter, the hon. Home Minister said that all those things will be looked into by the Government. But without a specific provision in the Act itself there will not be the possibility for the Government to recast these lists, or add or subtract certain items from certain lists. For instance, take the case of Hyderabad. Hyderabad is divided into three units and added on to three different States. The result is, certain names which do not occur in the future Andhra Pradesh will still be there and certain names which do not occur in Bombay will still be there. So, in that view I iwsh that the Government takes power to recast these lists as early as possible, or in due course whenever they find it necessary to do it. That is why I made this provision, that the Central Government may take power that after consultation with the State Governments they may, as soon as possible, recast the lists or add from time to time to the lists of Scheduled Castes on the basis of the States Reorganisation Act of 1956.

This is a simple enabling provision, Sir, and I hope that the Government will not have any objection to this.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to support the amendment moved by Shri Ramachandra Reddi. When we were having a discussion last time I felt that there seems to be a conflict of opinions as to who are Scheduled Castes and who are not, and who are Schedule Tribes and who are not. As a matter of fact, some of the Members of Parliament from the various areas have been asserting that certain communities belong to Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes, but the difficulty arises because the State Govments do not agree to some of the lists. The Backward Classes Commission had given certain communities as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in certain areas, whereas the State Governments concerned expressed a different view. Naturally, the Central Government accepted the view of the State Governments. Therefore, some of the Members made a request to the Home Minister, who promised to get urgent information either by trunk calls or telegraphically from the Chief Ministers of the States. So, even if eleventh hour attempts are made, there may be some communities which might have been left out from being included in the lists given in the Schedules attached to this Bill or there may be some others who might erroneously have got into these lists. Therefore, if a power like this is being given to the Central Government, I think any mistakes that shall be made known later on can be rectified. I, therefore, support this amendment. After all, it is a salient feature to give power to the Central Government, and I think the Central Government will try to do justice to these communities as it has been doing uptill now. Therefore, I consider that the Minister will have no objection to accept this amendment which will enable the Government to rectify mistakes without coming before the Parliament.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make a few observations on clause 3.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member already spoken?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I just wanted to make a general request that hon. Members who have already spoken need not speak; let them give preference to other hon. Members.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, you will find that clause 3 (1) says:

> "The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, is hereby amended in the manner and to extent specified in Schedule I."

Schedule I says:

> "1. For pargraph 3, substitute:—
>
> '3. Notwithstanding anything contained in pargraph 2, no person who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh religion shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste'."

In my observations on this clause I wish to raise a point of fundamental importance, and on which there is practical unanimity as far as my State is concerned. I approach this question from two angles. The primary intention of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order as well as this Bill is to catalogue a list of Scheduled Castes for the purpose of reservation of seats in the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of the States. One qualifying criterion for this is the religion that the person professes and a restriction is made, according to paragraph 3 in Schedule I, that a person who professes any religion other than Hindu or Sikh will not be entitled to the benefits conferred by this Bill. But that restriction does not apply to the Scheduled Tribes. In effect, the Hindu Schedule Castes are entitled to the privileges conferred by this Bill. According to the first Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, the President conferred this benefit only to those persons who professed the Hindu religion, but later on those who professed Sikh religion were also brought into this category.

Shri B. S. Murthy: And also Buddhists.

Shri A. M. Thomas: You will find, Sir, that the Sikh religion does not recognise any caste system. All the same, Hindu Schedule Castes who have adopted Sikh religion suffer social disabilities and on that basis they were also taken in. I submit, Sir, the very basis, if extended to Scheduled Caste converts to other religions—converts to Christianity and Islam—in many parts, especially in the south, they also would be eligible. If the same criterion is extended, they are also to be included without any distinction of religion. You will find from page 6 of the Report of the Backward Classes Commission, that there is a note by the Chairman which says:

> "We discovered to our pain and sorrow that untouchability did obtain in the extreme south among Indian Christians....."

(1)

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member got any amendment in his name, or is he just generally discussing the clause?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I tabled an amendment for deletion of this paragraph, but as it was for deletion that has not been admitted.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted deletion of a portion or the whole paragraph?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I wanted deletion of paragraph 3. Clause 3 says that the "Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order is hereby amended in the manner and to the extent specified in Schedule I". So, I can make my observations only with respect to that amendment.

12.00 NOON.

Now, let me quote from page (vi) of the Report of the Backward Classes Commission, Vol. I. What the Chairman of the Commission says is this:

> "We discovered to our pain and sorrow that untouchability did obtain in the extreme South amongst Indian Christians, and Indian Christians were prepared in many places to assert that they

(2)

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

were still guided by caste not only in the matter of untouchability but in social hierarchy of high and low. Their social and religious leaders in their anxiety to secure some Governmental help for their own people supported the contention that caste was rampant among Indian Christians also".

Again, at page 28 of the report also,—in the body of the report—more or less the same observations have been made.

"We were informed that this segregation has spread even beyond the secular side of life and sometimes Harijan converts were not allowed to pray together with the upper class Christians. We were also told that in some places in the South these classes are forced to have a separate cemetery for their dead."

So, although they became converts to other religions, still, they suffer the same social disabilities from which they were suffering formerly. This discrimination, because of the fact of conversion to another religion, will result in great hardship to those Scheduled Caste Hindus who have got themselves converted to other religons. I know that this list is mainly for the purpose of reserving seats in the House of the People as well as in the various Legislative Assemblies of States.

This list is purported to be prepared under article 341(1) of the Constitution which says:

"The President may, after consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State".

I would not have raised this question at this stage if it was only for the purpose of representation in the House of the People and in the various State Legislative Assemblies.

Shri Velayudhan: Please read article 341 (2).

Shri A. M. Thomas: That only refers to variations. So, if it was only for the purpose of reservation of seats in the House of the People and in the various Legislative Assemblies of States, I would not have raised this question. But, because the various Scheduled Castes are catalogued in this list, only those Scheduled Castes are entitled to other benefits, such as educational concessions, State aid in several forms, etc. It is because of this that I have sought your permission to raise this question here.

You will find that when the Scheduled Castes Order was promulgated by the President, a point was raised from various States, namely, whether this list would affect the grant of concessions in other matters also. You will find from a letter received from the President's Secretariat, dated the 17th December, 1950, the following observation:

"I should however state at once that so far as educational and economic facilities to the backward classes are concerned, it is not the intention of the Government of India that there should be any differentiation on grounds of religon or caste".

Mr. Speaker: The Scheduled Castes Order is sought to be amended to some extent. We have had the general discussion. The policy has been accepted by the House. We are now in clause 3 which says that only certain castes among the Hindus and the Sikhs are entitled to this benefit. I do not think we can go into this matter now, having disposed of the principles which have been agreed to. If other communities are to be brought in here, then, that would become a major issue. We should now confine ourselves to clause 3, which speaks of only certain portions or

classes among the Hindus and the Sikhs. We have disposed of the principle of the Bill, and there has been no amendment to clause 2. Under the circumstances, I do not feel called upon to allow such discussion at present. The hon. Member referred to Christians and others. But then Parsees and Buddhists also may come under the class 'Hindus'.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The Buddhists are included among the Hindus.

Mr. Speaker: There is no knowing how they will be expanding this list. I am really sorry that I cannot allow such a discussion as the hon. Member was concentrating upon.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I wish to ask for a clarification from the Government, namely, whether this list is prepared only for the purpose of representation in the Parliament and in the State Legislative Assemblies. If the Government is guided by this list and this list alone, the other concessions such as aid given to the Scheduled Castes in the matter of education, etc. will be awarded only on the basis of this list. My objection is to that aspect of the matter.

Mr. Speaker: There may be substance in that point. Was there a different Scheduled Castes list for the purpose of representation and another list for the purpose of other benefits? But whatever was there earlier is now sought to be continued. If there was one list for the purpose of scholarships, etc. and another list for the purpose of representation in the Legislative Assemblies of States and in Parlialiament,—if there were different lists—then, either they could be unified or they might continue the two lists. That is a matter of policy. Whatever was prevailing earlier, is now continued. Were there two different lists earlier?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No.

Mr. Speaker: So, that would be a matter of policy.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I would request you to go through paragraph 3 in Schedule I. My objection is to that aspect. I can urge arguments over that paragraph and ask for the deletion of it.

Mr. Speaker: I do not agree. This is an amending Bill. Some portions of the previous Constitution Order are sought to be amended. The paragraph now sought to be amended relates to Hindus and Sikhs. Whether it ought to be enlarged or not is a matter of principle.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not a question of enlargement.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's question appears to be that the list should apply not only to the representation in Parliament and in the State Legislative Assemblies but to the other amenities that are provided for the Scheduled Castes. That is also an enlarging of the purpose in view. This is only an amending Bill. Whatever the original Bill contemplated and to whatever the original Bill applied, this Bill will also apply. If the original list applied only to the question of representation, this will also apply only to that question. If the original list applied to scholarships also, this list will also apply to scholarships.

Shri B. S. Murthy: There is one point for clarification. This Bill is intended to give political representation to communities known as Scheduled Castes who are suffering from the stigma of untouchability, whereas, in the matter of welfare and other ameliorative measures, the Scheduled Caste Christians, wherever they are, are being included in the other list.

Mr. Speaker: What is the other list?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The backward classes list.

Mr. Speaker: The list regarding the backward classes is different from the list of Scheduled Castes.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is a different matter. I am entitled to urgue in favour of the detention of this paragraph. An amendment of mine was not admitted because it was for the deletion of paragraph 3. So, I can oppose the inclusion of paragraph 3.

I shall not take more time. I shall take only a few minutes so that I can finish my point. From the President's Secretariat, a communication was issued which said:

> "The only differentiation between the backward classes and other backward groups who are called scheduled castes can be in regard to certain political rights such as separate representation".

Later on, it has been clarified and it has been said that "the President has not decided any such thing by the order made by him under article 341 of the Constitution". It was said that the "enumeration of the Scheduled Castes among Hindus is mainly for purposes of reserving seats for their representatives in Parliament and State Legislatures. It has nothing to do with aid and facilities". But in practice, what happens is that when the question of aid and other facilities comes up, the aid and facilities are conferrred only on those Scheduled Castes who are either Hindus or Sikhs.

Shri N. Rachiah (Mysore-Reserved-Sch. Castes): It has definitely recommended that the backward classes are eligible for such aid and facilities.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may wait for his turn.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have read in the newspapers that all the benefits that are given to the Scheduled Castes Hindus are extended to Scheduled Castes converts also, in the State of Andhra.

Shri Velayudhan: Madras State.

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as my State, Travancore-Cochin, is concerned, they are treated on a different footing and they do not enjoy the same benefits enjoyed by their brothren among other Scheduled Castes. That is my grievance.

My request at this stage to the Home Ministry would be to clarify the position that this list is drawn up only for the purpose of reservation of seats to the House of the People and the State Assemblies. With regard to aid and other facilities, all those who are in the Scheduled Castes, irrespective of their religion, will be given the benefits. It is a matter of great importance. As far as my State is concerned, almost all the members of the erstwhile Legislative Assembly, irrespective of caste or community—Nayars, Ezhavas, Scheduled Castes etc.—have all jointly demanded that all those benefits should be enjoyed by the Scheduled Castes converts also. All the same, I understand the Central Government has not thought it fit to give them the concessions. That is my grievance. So, I again and again request the Home Ministry to clarify the position that this list, espacially its qualifying prescription with regard to religion, will apply only in the matter of reservation of seats to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies.

Shri Balakrishnan (Erode—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the suggestion of Shri Thomas who wanted to include converts in the list of Scheduled Castes. In some institutions which are run by christian Missionaries, unless the Harijan students convert themselves into Christianity, they are not admitted into Christian schools. Knowing that there are certain educational facilities in Christianity, they joined that religion. In such cases, how can we include them in the Scheduled Caste list? He says Harijan converts also suffer the same social difficulties. Then why should they join in a

religion which does not give them equal rights. If they give up Christianity and come back to Hinduism, we can include them in the list? Otherwise, how can we include them?

Regarding the list, I find there are thousands of castes included here. If you want to maintain a list for giving special facilities for representation in Parliament and the State legislatures, it is enough if you maintain a few common names in the whole country. For instance, Adi Dharmi is a common name throughout India except in the south. In the south, there are certain common names like Adi Dravida, Adi Andhra and Adi Karnataka. These are the names applied to all the Harijan communities. It is enough if such common names are maintained in the list. Otherwise, there is a loop hole through which non-Harijans also manage to enter into the list under one or other of the thousands of names mentioned in the list. For example, in Madras State there are two castes Vettuvan and Kanakkan. Vettuvan and Kanakkan is a common name for Harijans and also caste Hindus; and some caste Hindus who belong to the Vettuvan caste, are very rich people. Kanakkan community is a very orthodox community just like the Brahmins.

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram-Reserved—Sch. Castes): There is no caste by name Harijan in any part of the country.

Shri Balakrishnan: In the last general election one caste Hindu Vottuvan contested with me; I objected to his nomination saying that he was not an untouchable. Even then the Returning Officer did not accept my objection, because the name "Vettuvan" was found in the list of Scheduled Castes. So, in my opinion, it is enough if a few common names are put in the list. I do not knew why the name "Harijan", which was mentioned by Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Nation, is not included in the list. Though several representations were made to the Backward Classes Commission to include the name "Harijan" in the list, the name was not included. So, I request the Government to introduce the name "Harijan" in the list.

There are certain unwanted names like "Chandala" in the list. Instead of that the name "Harijan" should be put. Who is a Chandala? There are Chandalas in every community. I request the Government to replace all such ugly names by the name "Harijan".

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I shall first refer to the observations made by my friend, Mr. Thomas. If I understood him correctly, he said that the converts to Christianity must also be recognised as Scheduled Castes. Scheduled Castes are decided on the basis of untouchability. Certain communities in India had to suffer from untouchability and they were treated as outcasts. They were not allowed to mix with the society and enjoy the facilities available to other communities since time immemorial. This is the only criterion to judge whether a particular community is a Scheduled Caste or not.

After the Britishers came to India, some people were being attracted by the missionaries because of the high status and other amenities available in Christianity. I do not object to that; whatever help the Christian missonaries have given to the Scheduled Castes people is good. Some of the Scheduled Castes people converted their religion into Christianity. The rest of them stuck to their old faith in Hinduism, even though they were treated like dogs by their own brethran. Then, when Congress Government came to power, we got some privileges. I do not call them privileges, but some concessions which are given to us to become human beings and to rise to the level of others. Now, our friends here who were long back converted to Christianity because they wanted to have a higher status, who betrayed their faith and changed it, now say that

[Shri Thimmaiah]

they should also be treated as Scheduled Castes people and given the same concessions.

I request the House to consider whether there is any justice in these communities being treated as scheduled caste people. I request my friend to judge whether what he says is just. I do not say that the converted Christians should be discouraged or they should not be given any preferences.

But there is another list, list of backward classes and they can as well be grouped as backward classes and yet all the amenities available to the Backward classes will be available to them also. But there is no justification and there is no reason why we should treat these converted Christians as scheduled caste people.

I will now refer to the amendment moved by Shri Ramachandra Reddi. He says that on the basis of the Reorganisation Bill the communities should be recasted and, from time to time, addition and subtraction should be made to the list. Though I agree with him that recasting of the list on the basis of the States Reorganisation Bill should be done, I do not think it is necessary that we should go on adding and subtracting from time to time. Therefore, I submit that taking into consideration the basis of the reorganisation of States, the Government should add some communities after the new States have come into existence.

For example, in the State of Mysore, some districts have been transferred from Bombay, some districts from Andhra and some districts from Madras. There are certain communities which, under the Bill, are treated as scheduled castes in the States of Bombay, Andhra etc. But they are not treated as scheduled casts in the State of Mysore. I, therefore, suggest to the Government that after the reorganisation those communities must be treated as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Mysore also.

Lastly, I come to the question of the population of scheduled castes. The population of scheduled castes is becoming less and less at every census. I do not know why the Government is not seeing to it that the population of these communities is correctly assessed. This may be the last time when we have reservation of seats.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Last time.

Shri Thimmaiah: Yes, last time. This is the last time when we have reservation of seats for the State Assemblies and Parliament. Therefore we should see that the State Governments are doing justice by assessing the correct figure of the population of scheduled castes. I know that in some States some officers, thinking that the population of scheduled castes will be very high and so they will be demanding higher percentage of jobs in the Government, do not correctly assess the population of our people. In our villages the poor and ignorant people do not understand what is the meaning of census as there are no educated people among the scheduled castes and so they do not know what is happening. Therefore, I would request the Government to see that the correct figure as to the population is assessed and we are given sufficient number of seats according to the population.

श्रीहेमब्रोम (संथाल परगनाव हजारीबाग रक्षित—अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज से ५, ६ साल पूर्व राष्ट्रपति के १९५० एवं १९५१ के आर्डर के अनुसार विभिन्न राज्यों में अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की सूची बनायी गई थी और उस समय कुछ ऐसी उपेक्षित जातियां छट गई थीं और जिस समय पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग ने इन जातियों की आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्था की जांच के लिये सम्पूर्ण देश का दौरा किया तब उस अवसर पर ऐसी सभी उपेक्षित जातियों ने भी स्मरणपत्र दिये जिन्हें कि सूची से छोड़

दिया गया था। यह बड़े सन्तोष का विषय है कि इस वर्तमान विधेयक के द्वारा जो जातियां छूट गई थीं उन्हें भी सूची में जोड़ा जायेगा और यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि इस के अनुसार उन जातियों की जनसंख्या की गणना होगी और जनसंख्या के अनुसार विधान सभाओं एवं संसद् में हमारे सदस्यों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाएगी ।

मैं यह मानता हूं कि भारत सरकार ने प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में आदिवासी जनजाति तथा ऐसे अन्य लोगों के लिये कल्याण कार्य किया है फिर भी यह स्वीकार किया जाएगा कि उनके लिए अभी भी बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है। आज के दिन भी मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे बिहार में जंगल और पहाड़ी इलाकों में जो आदिवासी रहते हैं, उनकी दशा बड़ी दयनीय है। दुमका संथल परगना क्षेत्र के आदिवासी अत्यन्त गरीब अनपढ़ तथा शोषित हैं। ४ वर्ष होने को आये वहां के लोगों की हालात देखने और सुधार करने के हेतु सरकार ने एक कमेटी बैठाई थी लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है और उनकी वैसी ही हालत बनी हुई है। आज उनका हर प्रकार से शोषण हो रहा है। ईसाई मिशनरीज उनके जन्मजात धर्म का अपहरण करते हैं, व्यापारी वर्ग उनके साथ दुगने, तिगुने मूल्य पर सामान बेच कर रुपये ऐंठते हैं, ठेकेदार मजदूरी करा कर कम पैसे देते हैं और रात्रि में काम के घंटे बढ़ा कर यदाकदा चरित्रहीनता का परिचय देते हैं और उनकी नवयुवतियों के चरित्र को बिगाड़ते हैं। विदेशी मिशनरीज उनको रोटी के चन्द टुकड़ों का लालच देकर धर्म परिवर्तन करवाते हैं। उन मिशनरियों का धर्म परिवर्तित लोगों को "राइस क्रिश्चयन" कहना मात्र ही इसका यथेष्ट प्रमाण है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसके रोकथाम के हेतु १९५४–५५ में राज्य सरकारों के नाम एक परिपत्र जारी कर उस से आग्रह किया था कि वे अपने यहां इस निमित्त एक क्षेत्रीय समिति नियुक्त करें जो राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी बातों की जानकारी करायें। खेद है कि बिहार स्टेट अब तक भी इस ओर सक्रिय नहीं हुई और मेरा अनुरोध है कि उसका ध्यान शीघ्र ही इस ओर आकृष्ट कराया जाए।

आज बन में रहने वाली आदिवासी जातियों में शिक्षा का नितान्त अभाव है और जिसका कि परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि उनका हर क्षेत्र में शोषण हो रहा है और लोग उनकी अज्ञानता का लाभ उठा कर अपना उल्लू सीधा करना चाहते हैं, अतः सरकार को सर्वप्रथम उन्हें शिक्षा देनी चाहिये और उनको साक्षर बनाना चाहिये ।

पढ़ाई का इंतजाम करने के साथ साथ हमें उनके लिये रोटी की भी व्यवस्था करनी होगी क्योंकि भूखे पेट पढ़ाई का काम सफलता पूर्वक नहीं चल सकता है।

इसके साथ साथ हमें उनके स्वास्थ्य की तरफ भी ध्यान करना होगा। अतः उनके लिए मुफ्त दवादारू का प्रबन्ध करना भी उतना ही आवश्यक है और इसके लिए प्रत्येक पांच मील की दूरी पर एक सरकारी दातव्य औषधालय खोल कर इसका निदान किया जा सकता है।

जहां तक उनके कपड़े का सवाल है, वह आप सहकारी संघों के नियंत्रण में संचालित सहयोग समितियों के जरिये कर सकते हैं। ऐसी समितियां रूई उगाने, सूत कातने तथा वस्त्र बुनवाने का प्रबन्ध करेंगी। वे अम्बर चर्खे का भी पूरा लाभ उठावेंगी। इस सिलसिले में ग्राम पंचायतों को व्यापक अधिकार देने होंगे। बन जीवन के सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा राजनीतिक अवस्था को मद्देनजर रख कर उनके निवास ग्राम में या उसके सन्निकट ही सच्चे सस्ते तथा सुलभ न्याय की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। कारण यह है कि दूर जा कर या खर्च कर न्याय पाने की उनमें क्षमता नहीं है अतः वर्तमान

[श्री हेमब्रोम]

व्यवस्था उनके लिए क़तई उपयुक्त नहीं है तभी तो हम आए दिन देखते हैं कि निर्दोष आदिवासी भी अपनी गरीबी के कारण सजा पा जाते हैं ।

यह सारे काम केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग के बिना पूरा नहीं कर सकती है और राज्य सरकार भी बिना स्थानीय लोगों के सहयोग के ऐसा नहीं कर सकती है। अतः आवश्यक यह है कि केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री महोदय के निर्देशन पर राज्य सरकार व्यापक अधिकार सम्पन्न प्रदेश जिला तथा थाना आदिवासी समितियां क़ायम करायें जो अपने माध्यम से सम्पर्क तथा सेवाओं के बल पर पिछड़े आदिवासियों को रोजी, रोटी, न्याय तथा अन्य कल्याणकारी सुविधायें दिलाने में सहायक हों ।

हमारे क्षेत्र के आदिवासियों के लिये साधारणतः मुख्य सड़क पर पहुंचने के लिये छोटी सड़कें नहीं हैं, बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिये विद्यालयों की कमी है, दवादारू या उपचार के लिये अस्पतालों का अत्यन्त अभाव है और पानी पीने के इंदारे भी नगण्य हैं ।

मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि वह एक मोटी रक़म का अनुदान राज्य सरकार को दे कर वहां के निवासियों के लिये हर पांच मील की दूरी पर एक अस्पताल और एक डेढ़सो की आबादी पर एक कुंआ बनवाया जाए ।अगर देश को वेलफेयर स्टेट बनाना है तो यह आवश्यक है कि हम लोगों के दुखों को सोलह आना दूर किया जाए । मैं इस को मानता हूं कि प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में आदिवासी जनजातियों के लिये काफी किया गया है लेकिन फिर भी अभी बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है ।

आदिवासी लोगों को न्याय मिलने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है । वह लोग दिन दिन भर अदालत में जा कर बैठे रहते हैं फिर भी कभी कभी उन के मामलों की सुनवाई नहीं हो पाती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां पर हमारे आदिवासी लोगों रहते हैं वहां से पांच मील से ज्यादा दूर उन को न्याय पाने के लिये जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं होनी चाहिये । इस के लिये मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जो हमारी ग्राम पंचायतें हैं उनको व्यापक अधिकार मिलने चाहिये उन को सोलह आने पावर दीजिये कि वह हमारी तक्लीफों और दिक्कतों को दूर करने के लिये प्रयत्न कर सकें। ग्राम पंचायतों के फैसलों की अपीलें सुनने के लिये समय समय पर कोई अधिकारी हमारे यहां इजलास किया करे। लेकिन उसके लिये भी हमें पांच मील से दूर जाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़नी चाहिये ।

इस के साथ ही मैं एक बात की प्रार्थना और करना चाहता हूं। आदिवासियों के बीच में क्रिश्चियन मिशनरीज प्रचार किया करते हैं । चूंकि आदिवासी गरीब होते हैं इस लिये वह लोग हम को रुपयों का लालच देते हैं और लाचार हो कर हम उन के बहकावे में आ कर ईसाइयों में शामिल हो जाते हैं । इस तरह से जो लोग ईसाई बनते हैं उन के समाज में उन का कोई आदर नहीं होता है वह लोग धर्म परिवर्तन के बाद भी अपने पुराने रीति रिवाजों पर ही चलते रहते हैं क्योंकि दूसरे ईसाइयों में वह मिल नहीं सकते हैं । सब प्रकार से वह आदिवासी ही बने रहते हैं हां क्रिश्चियन्स की इस पालिसी से उन की संख्या जरूर बढ़ जाती है । इस के लिये हम ने बार बार सरकार से प्रार्थना की कि आप कोई ऐसा कानून बनाइये कि जो लोग गांवों में क्रिश्चियन बनाने जाते हैं तो वह पहले आप के पास दर्ख्वास्त भेजें और जब आप की मंजूरी मिल जाए तब वह किसी को क्रिश्चियन बना सकें । लेकिन आप ने कहा कि आप को इस के करने में दिक्कत है और यह नहीं हो सकता है । लेकिन

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप आदिवासियों की कुछ सेवा करना चाहते हैं तो उस को ठीक से करना चाहिये। अगर इस तरह से नहीं करेंगे तो आगे चल कर उनको कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता है। आज पालिसी यह है कि क्रिश्चियन मिशनरीज को पहले से अधिक पैसा मिल रहा है। बाहर से भी वह अधिक पैसा पा रहे हैं और यहां पर भी उन को रुपया अधिक मिल रहा है। आप भी उन के लिये रकम अलग कर देना ठीक है। हमारी रकम जो होती है उस को आप हम को अलग से देना चाहिये। ईसाई व गैर ईसाई को साथ देना उचित नहीं है। क्योंकि इस तरह से तो उन को दोनों ही तरफ से मिलता है। बात असल यह है कि वह आप के सामने फर्स्ट कलास अंग्रेजी में बात कर सकते हैं आप उनकी बात को समझते हैं इस लिये आप उन की बात जल्दी मान जाते हैं।

स्कालरशिप्स (छात्र वृत्तियां) वगैरह का जो कोटा होता है वह भी बराबर सा होता है लेकिन बिहार में ८०० आदिवासियों में से मुश्किल से १५० आदिवासी आदमियों को मिला। बाकी सारे स्कालरशिप्स मिशनरीज के आदमियों को मिले। इसकी ओर हमारी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। मैं तो केवल यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि आप हम को कुछ सुभीते दीजिये। आप हम को पढ़ा लिखा दीजिये हम आप से कोई राज पाट नहीं मांगना चाहते हैं हम अपना खाना अपनी जमीन से पैदा करना चाहते हैं हम चाहते हैं कि हम को दवादारू का सुभीता प्राप्त हो जिस में कि हम बीमारियों से बच सकें। हम को खेती का सामान मिलना चाहिये हम को कृषि करने में बहुत दिक्कत होती है उस के लिये हम को सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों के जरिये से रुपये दे कर इंतजाम कराये कि हर पांच मील की दूरी पर एक अस्पताल हो हर डेढ़ सौ की आबादी पर या हर गांव में एक कुंआं हो, मुख्य सड़क से मिलाने वाली छोटी छोटी सड़कें हों, पांच हजार की आबादी पर एक कल्याण केन्द्र हो, ग्रेन गोला का भी इंतजाम होना चाहिये। एक ग्रेन गोला से सिर्फ दो चार हजार आदमियों को ही काम चल सकता है जब कि एक क्षेत्र में ६० और ७० हजार तक आदमी रहते हैं। इन जगहों पर ज्यादा ग्रेन गोले रखने चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन लोगों को हमारे बीच में काम करने के लिये भेजा जाए जो अब तक हमारा काम करने वाले हैं जो हमारी दिक्कत को जानते हों। जो हमारी दूसरी फाइव इअरस प्लैन (द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना) है उस में हम को इस प्रकार की पूरी मदद मिलनी चाहिये। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के जरिये यह सब काम होने चाहिये ताकि इस में कोई गड़बड़ी न हो।

मैं अम्बर चर्खे के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं। अम्बर चर्खे को हम लोग भी चाहते हैं। उस चर्खे से हम लोग अपने घर के लिये भी कपड़ा बना सकते हैं और अपनी जरूरत से बच रहे तो उस को बेच भी सकते हैं। जंगलों की हमारे यहां भरमार है। अगर उन जंगलों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा तो दो चार वर्ष में वह जंगल नष्ट हो जायेंगे। उन जंगलों की रक्षा करने के उपाय नहीं किये जा रहे हैं। उनको बचाने के लिये आदिवासियों को कोई भी मदद नहीं दी जा रही है। उसके लिये हम को पूरी सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये। वहां बांस बहुत होता है। उस से हम लोग अपने घर बनाते हैं और लकड़ी का काम लेते हैं। इस काम के लिये हम को पूंजी मिलनी चाहिये। हम लोगों के यहां पुराने रीति रिवाज ही चल रहे हैं। उन के लिये हम को अनाज की जरूरत पड़ती है बाहर के लोग वहां पर आते हैं और हम को बहका कर चावल आदि देने का लालच दिखला

[श्री हेमब्रोम]

कर हमारे सारे जंगलों और जमीनों को नीलाम कर देते हैं जिस से लोगों को हर साल तकलीफ मिलती है। इस लिये मेरा कहना यह है कि हम को मदद करने के लिये ग्रेन गोला का इन्तजाम होना चाहिये और वहां से हम को चावल वगैरह मिलना चाहिये। अगर आप इस पर ध्यान देंगे तो बिहार सरकार भी हम को ज्यादा मदद देगी। हमारे यहां कालेज खुलने चाहियें ताकि हमारे लड़कों को पढ़ने के लिये दूर न जाना पड़े। एक कालेज खुला भी है। लेकिन वहां पर छात्रावास का भी प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये जिस में कि दूर वाले लड़के उस में रह सकें।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. All this may be reserved to a discussion of the report.

श्री हेमब्रोम : मैं बहुत थोड़ा समय और चाहता हूं। बिहार से अभी कोई और नहीं बोला है।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not speaking on this Bill at all. He is referring to the Report of the Backward classes Commission.

So far as this clause is concerned, I will put this amendment to the vote of the House. This is becoming a general discussion.

Shri Balmiki (Bulandshahr Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I will require two minutes to speak on this particular clause.

Mr. Speaker: What I propose to do is this. I have got a list of hon. Members.

Shri Balmiki: Only two minutes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have got a list of about 15 Members here who have not spoken on this and who belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. What I find now is there is a general discussion on the whole matter, not only on this Bill but upon the Commission's report also. Therefore, let us dispose of all the amendments and then allow discussion till the clock strikes 3·15. I will ask all hon. Members to speak and then put it to the vote of the House. So far as this amendment is concerned, I will ask the hon. Minister to reply.

Shri Kelappan: I have given an amendment. I believe there is some misunderstanding about one of these entries in Malabar.

Mr. Speaker: I will come to it. Let us dispose of this amendment.

Shri Kelappan: Schedule I.

Mr. Speaker: Regarding the entries, they will all be taken up together. Regarding this particular amendment, Shri Reddi has asked in view of the States' reorganisation, what happens to them. The hon. Minister feels there will not be any difficulty. Let him explain.

Shri Pataskar: I will try to explain so that the matter may not be again raised and discussed in the House.

You will find that what had happened in this case was that we expected this Bill would have been passed first. As a matter of fact, the States Reorganisation Bill has been passed first and this Bill has come after that.

Clause 41 of the States Reorganisation Bill which we have already passed, reads like this:

> "As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the President shall by order make such modifications in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Part C States) Order, 1951, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Part C States) Order, 1951, as he thinks

fit having regard to the territorial changes and formation of new States under the provisions of Part II."

These new States will come into being from 1st November. At the present moment we are passing this law generally. With regard to those States special provision has been made with regard to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Orders in clause 41 of the States Reorganisation Bill.

Then again, section 42 of that Act dealing with determination of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes reads:

"(1) After the said Orders have been so modified, the population as at the last census of the scheduled castes and of the scheduled tribes in the territory which, as from the appointed day, will be comprised in each of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Rajasthan shall be ascertained or estimated by the census authority in such manner as may be prescribed and shall be notified by the authority in the Gazette of India.

(2) The population figures so notified shall be taken to be the relevant population figures...."

Then we have also got section 43. It is a scheme complete in itself as to what is to be done with regard to the modification of the Orders, with regard to delimitation, ascertaining the population and everything. Then it may be argued why this provision arose. Not only on account of States Reorganisation have these Orders to be modified, but also on account of an enquiry which was made by a commission appointed under the provisions of the Constitution by the President. According to the report of that commission certain changes are being made even in other States which are not affected by States reorganisation. Naturally some castes are now to be included and some will go out. For that also something has to be done. So, these are the general provisions so far as this matter all over India is concerned. With respect to whatever happens as a result of the change on account of States reorganisation, we have already made provision there. Therefore, I hope my hon. friend will be convinced that this amendment is not necessary at all.

Shri Ramchandra Reddi: In view of the explanation, I withdraw my amendment, but I would like to know whether "modification" implies addition also.

Mr. Speaker: "Modification" means addition, alteration, subtraction. Therefore, this amendment need not be put. I have not placed it formally before the House. Therefore, there is no question of withdrawing. The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5— *Determination of population. etc.*

Shri Pataskar: I beg to move:

Page 2—

after line 18, *add*:

"Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any State in relation to which provision for redetermining the population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is made in section 42 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, or in section 15 of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956."

Only a few minutes ago I have explained why this is necessary.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved:

Page 2—

after line 18, *add*:

"Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any State in relation to which provision for redetermining the population of

[Mr. Speaker]

scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is made in section 42 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, or in section 15 of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956."

Shri Jangde (Bilaspur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

(i) Page 2—

after line 18, *insert*:

"(IA) if the population of a particular Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe in the list can not be ascertained on the basis of the census of 1951 or if there is no separate figure of population of that caste or tribe in the census of 1951 or if there is no separate figure of population of that caste or tribe in the census of 1951 or 1941, the population shall be determined and increased in such manner as may be prescribed on the basis of the census of 1931, 1921, 1911 or 1901 as may be convenient."

(ii) Page 2—

after line 21, *add*:

"(3). As far as possible population so varied by this Act can also be ascertained on the basis of the figures of the National Register of Citizens in relation to that State."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको अपने अनुभव के आधार पर यह बताना चाहता हूं कि १९५१ में जो जन-गणना हुई थी उसमें हरिजनों की जनसंख्या के बारे में बहुत सी गलतियां पाई गई हैं। मैंने स्वयं इलैक्शन कमिश्नर (निर्वाचन आयुक्त) को और लोकल (स्थानीय) अधिकारियों को इस सम्बन्ध में तीन चार महीने पहले जानकारी दी थी परन्तु कुछ भी नहीं किया गया है जो भी उनके विचार इस सम्बन्ध में हैं उनसे मुझे संतोष नहीं है। मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि जो रूल आप (नियम) प्रेस्क्राइब (विहित) करेंगे जो अधिनियम बनायेंगे और जो जो जानकारी हरिजनों की जातियों और उपजातियों के बारे में जो इस बिल के द्वारा जोड़ी जा रही हैं आप प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करेंगे उससे उनकी कोई निश्चित संख्या मालूम नहीं हो सकेगी। मैं जानता हूं कि कई प्रान्तों में नैशनल रिजिस्टर आफ सिटिजंस (नागरिकों की राष्ट्रीय पूंजी) रखा हुआ है और यदि आप उसको देखें तो आपको पता चल जायेगा कि उसमें एक एक घर के एक एक आदमी का नाम लिखा हुआ है और उससे आप को हर बात का पता चल जायगा। आप कह सकते हैं कि इसमें बहुत ज्यादा मेहनत पड़ेगी। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह मेहनत का सवाल नहीं है यह तो एक प्रिंसिपल (सिद्धांत) का सवाल है। मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें देरी का भी कोई सवाल नहीं उठना चाहिये। अगर आप इस सिद्धान्त को मानते हैं तो आपको येन केन प्रकारेण इसको करना ही होगा। आप अगर देखें तो आपको अवश्य ही जो गणना हुई थी उसमें गड़बड़ी मिलेगी। इस वास्ते यदि आप सिद्धान्त को मानते हैं तो आप इसे जल्दी करें और चाहे देर में आपको उनकी ठीक ठीक संख्या मालूम करनी होगी। और मैं तो कहता हूं कि देरी लगने का भी कोई कारण नहीं है। यदि आप यहां से आदेश जारी करें और स्टेट गवर्नमैंट्स (राज्य सरकारों) को कहें कि वे तहसीलदारों और डिस्ट्रिक्ट आफिसर्स (जिला पदाधिकारियों) को हिदायतें जारी कर दें कि वे लोग इस काम को एक महीने के अन्दर या १५ दिन के अन्दर खत्म करें तो वे इसको १० दिन में ही खत्म कर सकते हैं। वे लोग हर एक गांव के हरिजनों की और उनकी जातिवार संख्या आपको उपलब्ध कर सकते हैं। मैं आपको अपने अनुभव से बतलाता हूं कि एक जिले के अधिकारियों ने एक तहसीलदार को कहा कि वह बताये कि उस तहसील में कितने हरिजन जातिवार हैं तो उसने

दस दिन के अन्दर इस काम को खत्म कर दिया और पता चला कि उनकी संख्या ५०,००० कम दिखाई गई थी। यह किस्सा बिलासपुर की जाजगीर तहसील का है। यह काम उसने नैशनल रिजिस्टर आफ सिटिजंस (नागरिकों की राष्ट्रीय पंजी) को देख कर पूरा किया।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has already spoken on a prior occasion.

Shri Jangde: This relates to the national register of citizens.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot have a hundred opportunities. He has already explained the position as to how census ought to be taken.

Shri Jangde: I will not take much time. I will speak on what is pertinent to this clause.

मेरा मतलब सिर्फ यही है कि लोक-गणना के अधिकारी और राज्य सरकारें इन्हीं आधारों को ले कर हरिजनों और भूमिजनों की संख्या निर्धारित करें। बहुत सी जातियां ऐसी हैं जिनका उल्लेख १९४१ और १९५१ की सैन्सस में नहीं किया गया परन्तु १९०१, १९११, १९२१ और १९३१ की सैन्सस में उन के आंकड़े मिल सकते हैं। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि इन वर्षों की जन-गणनाओं के आंकड़ों के आधार पर उन जातियों की जन-संख्या निर्धारित की जाय। मेरे दूसरे संशोधन का उद्देश्य यह है कि नैशनल रजिस्टर आफ सिटिजन्स को भी उतना ही महत्व दिया जाय जितना कि १९४१ और १९५१ की सैन्सस (जनसंख्या) के आंकड़ों को दिया जा रहा है। जो जातियां सैन्सस के आंकड़ों में शामिल नहीं की जा सकीं उनकी संख्या के सम्बन्ध में निश्चय नैशनल रजिस्टर आफ सिटिजन्स के आंकड़ों के आधार पर किया जाय।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jangde's amendments are before the House.

श्री बाल्मीकी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ी मुश्किल से मुझे समय मिला है। उस के लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। इस धारा पर मैंने जो अमेंडमेंट्स (संशोधन) मूव (प्रस्तुत) की हैं, मैं उन को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं।

I beg to move:

(i) Page 2—

after line 18, *insert*:

'(1A) All persons belonging to any Scheduled Caste or Tribe mentioned in the list of any State will enjoy all facilities, economic, social and political, not only throughout that State but throughout the whole country'.

(ii) Page 2—

after line 21, *add*:

"(3) All State Governments will be authorised to include in the lists of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes any such caste or tribe which has been left or neglected and which deserves inclusion on prescribed basis or criterion".

My amendment No. 352, which is to clause 6, reads thus:

Page 2—

after line 37, *add*:

"(1A) The Central Government will also see that, in accordance with the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission, most backward communities like Balmiki, Bhangi, Mehtar, Sansiya, Kanjar and Dhobi will be adequately represented in Parliament, State Assemblies and, in particular, in Corporations, Municipalities and other local bodies, by nomination or other means as may be deemed proper".

यह जरूर है कि ये तीनों अमेंडमेंट्स (संशोधन) कुछ विचित्र सी नजर आती हैं, लेकिन फिर भी जब कि हम इस बिल पर विचार कर रहे हैं, जिस में कुछ जातियां घटाई बढ़ाई जा रही हैं, तो मेरी इन अमेंडमेंट्स में निहित सिद्धान्त पर विचार किया जा सकता है। मैंने इस बिल को देखा है और मैं महसूस करता हूं कि कुछ जातियां, जो कि नहीं आनी चाहियें थीं, इस में शामिल

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

कर ली गई हैं, जो पहले नहीं थीं, वे आ गई हैं और कुछ रह गई हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज हमारा देश हर एक क्षेत्र में प्रगति कर रहा है और संसार की सभ्यता तथा उन्नति में आगे चल रहा है । ऐसे समय में भी अगर यहां पर जात-पांत का जिक्र हो और जातियों के घटाने बढ़ाने की चर्चा हो, तो उससे हमें बड़ा सदमा पहुंचता है । आज हमारे देश में वह समय और वह व्यवस्था लाने की जरूरत है, जब कि यहां पर जातियों का इस रूप में जिक्र न हो । हमें इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे महान नेता, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, पंडित गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त और दूसरे नेता इस बात के लिये पूर्णतया प्रयत्नशील हैं कि इस देश में जातिवाद की भावना पर कुठाराघात हो और यहां पर एक जाति-विहीन समाज की स्थापना हो—एक ऐसे समाज की स्थापना हो, जिस में किसी प्रकार की जाति न हो—केवल एक भारतीय जाति हो । इस लिस्ट में भंगी, चमार आदि जातियों को रख कर और इस प्रकार की पर्यायवाची सब जातियों को एक ही स्तर पर और एक ही लाइन में रख कर एक समझदारी की बात की गई है । हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि हम सब में किसी भी प्रकार का घृणा और द्वेष न होना चाहिये । मैंने डा० जाटव-वीर के भाषण को सुना है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि :

न जच्चा वसलो होती,
न जच्चा होति ब्रह्मणो,
कम्मना वसलो होति,
कम्मना होति ब्रह्मणो ।

इसका अर्थ यह है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति अपनी जाति के अनुसार ऊंचा या नीचा नहीं है, बल्कि वह अपने कर्म के अनुसार ऊंचा और नीचा है । वेद में कहा गया है कि "अकर्मादस्यु"—जो कर्म नहीं करता वह चोर है । हमने तो सदैव कर्म किया है । यह हमारे मुल्क की बदकिस्मती है कि जो कर्म करते हैं, वे चोर समझे जाते हैं, नीच समझे जाते हैं, और जो कर्म नहीं करते, वे हर प्रकार से उच्च समझे जाते हैं । तमाम हरिजन जातियां कर्म करने वाली हैं, लेकिन वे हर दृष्टि से पीछे रह गई हैं। जो जातियां कर्म करने वाली नहीं हैं, वे आगे चली गई हैं । परन्तु मैं इस समय इस विवाद में नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूं । आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस प्रकार के भेदभाव को दूर किया जाय । जहां तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है कि अब हम को पांच सीटें लोक सभा में मिल गई हैं और ३२ सीटें विधान-सभाओं में मिल गई हैं, उससे न हमें खुशी है और न रंज है । जो गलतियां पहले की गई हैं, उन को पहचाना गया है ।

श्री जांगड़े के संशोधन से सहमत हूं कि इन जातियों की संख्या को जन गणना में निर्धारित करने के सम्बन्ध में १९०१, १९११, १९२१, १९३१ व १९४१ की जन-गणना के आंकड़ों को भी उचित महत्व दिया जाय और नैशनल रजिस्टर आफ सिटीजन्ज का भी ध्यान रखा जाय और जो जातियां इस तरह बढ़ें, उन को भी मौका दिया जाय ।

इस के बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जातियां तो मिट रही हैं, लेकिन जातिवाद खत्म नहीं हो रहा है । इस में कमी मेरी है या किसी और की है, लेकिन वह है जरूर । इस विषय में तमाम देशवासियों को प्रयत्न करने की जरूरत है—हृदय को साफ करने की जरूरत है और सारी स्थिति को समझने की जरूरत है । जब भी जातियों का जिक्र आता है तो मुझे गांधी जी के शब्द याद आते हैं । उन्होंने कहा था कि समाज की सब से नीची सीढ़ी पर भंगी खड़ा है । मैं आज विभिन्न जातियों में घृणा नहीं फैलाना चाहता हूं । उन के हृदय में इस विषय में जो कराहट, दुख और वेदना थी, मैं केवल उस को सब के सामने प्रकट करना चाहता हूं । मैं तमाम

देशवासियों से कहना चाहता हूं कि हम को जातिवाद को नहीं फैलाना चाहिये, बल्कि गिरी हुई जातियों में बल और शक्ति बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। जहां तक भंगियों, बाल्मीकियों और मेहतरों का सम्बन्ध है, वे सिर्फ इस मुल्क में ही नहीं, बल्कि सारे संसार में छाये हुये हैं, । मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि नैरोबी में भंगियों का मन्दिर है और जिबराल्टर और इंगलैंड तथा अन्य स्थानों में भंगी और बाल्मीकी हैं। वे पूर्णतया अपने धर्म का पालन करते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों का हिन्दू धर्म से गहरा सम्बन्ध है। हम हरिजनों ने हिन्दू धर्म में रह कर बहुत बर्दाश्त किया है, बहुत लानतें और चोटें बर्दाश्त की हैं, लेकिन जरा हमारे दिलों में वर्तमान धर्म की भावना को देखिये।

धर्मेव हतो हन्ति धर्मो रक्षति रक्षतः
तस्मात् धर्मो न हन्तव्यः मानो धर्मो
हतोऽवधीत्।

अर्थात् जो धर्म की रक्षा करता है, धर्म उसकी रक्षा करता है और जो धर्म की रक्षा नहीं करता है, धर्म भी उसकी रक्षा नहीं करता है। इस देश में धर्म की सच्चे मायनों में अगर किसी ने रक्षा की है, वेदों की रक्षा की है, तो वह हम ने—हरिजनों ने— की है।

प्रथम वेद उद्धार देवमच्छ हत्तन किन्नौ
द्वितीय वेद उद्धार ब्रह्म वराह लिन्नौ
(चन्द्रवरदाई)

हम लोगों ने ही इस देश में सदा हिन्दू धर्म की रक्षा की, आर्य संस्कृति की रक्षा की। इस प्रकार हम आज भी धर्म की भावना रख कर हिन्दू धर्म में जीवित हैं। आशा है कि देश वासी व हिन्दू हमारे साथ न्याय करेंगे।

१ म० प०

कहा जाता है कि जो जाति एक सूबे के अन्दर शिड्ल्यूल्ड कास्ट (अनुसूचित जाति) मानी जाती है वह दूसरे सूबे में जाने पर अछूत नहीं रह जाती। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आसाम में, कलकत्ते में, नागपुर में और दूसरे सूबों के अन्दर जब दूसरे प्रान्तों से बाल्मीकी भाई या भंगी जाते हैं तो चाहे उनको मेहतर के बजाय मेहतोर कहा जाता हो, लेकिन उनको जो आसानियां मिलनी चाहिये वे नहीं मिलतीं। जब आप सारे देश की एकता के लिये लोगों को आसानियां दे रहे हैं तो उन को भी हर जगह आसानियां मिलनी चाहियें। आपने देश की एकता के लिये राज्यपुनर्गठन बिल पास किया। उस को पास करने में आपका उद्देश्य देश में एकता और समानता लाने का था। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का इस ओर खास तौर से ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारी असुविधाओं का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाये। साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि कुछ जातियां इस सूची में आने से रह जायें तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भी अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिये कि वे उनको बाद में भी सूची में शामिल कर सकें।

अब मैं दो मिनट अमेंडमेंट नं० ३५२ पर बोलना चाहता हूं।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member cannot take any opportunity to go on with a general discussion. I allowed him to move his amendments Nos. 350 and 351.

Shri Balmiki: I require only two minutes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I won't allow an irrelevant matter. He has spoken on his amendments Nos. 350 and 351 and he wants that if any particular scheduled caste is declared to be so in a particular area then that must be recognised as a scheduled caste for the purposes of this section throughout India. These are his amendments 350 and 351. Now, he is going further and wants that they must be given representation in Municipal Councils etc. That portion is irrelevant.

Shri Balmiki: Only two minutes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No; even one minute cannot be allowed for an irrelevant matter.

[Mr. Speaker.]

The two amendments of Shri Balmiki are now before the House. The hon. Minister may offer his remarks with reference to these amendments.

श्री गणपति राम (जिला जौनपुर, पूर्व, रक्षित, अनुसूचित जातियां) : मैं क्लाज ५ पर दो मिनट लेना चाहता हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: Regarding clause 5 only without getting down to a general discussion regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

श्री गणपति राम : शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बारे में ही बोलना चाहता हूं आप सुनिये तो ।

यह देखा जाता है कि हर स्टेट में सन् १९२१ के बाद से शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट (अनुसूचित जाति) और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स (अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां) की आबादी बढ़ने की बजाय घटती जाती है । प्रकृति का यह नियम है कि गरीबों के घर बच्चे ज्यादा पैदा होते हैं लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जब गरीबों की गणना की जाती है तो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की आबादी घट जाती है । मैं नहीं कह सकता कि यह कहां तक ठीक है । लेकिन मुझे यह उम्मीद है कि सरकार संविधान की धाराओं के अनुसार इन जातियों के प्रति अपनी वफादारी दिखाना चाहती है और मुझे आशा है कि जो भी गलतियां इन की गणना के बारे में रह गयी हैं उनको दूर करने का प्रयास किया जायेगा । जैसा कि अभी श्री जांगड़े ने कहा है कि सन् १९४१ और १९५१ की जनगणना में अगर और जातियों की संख्या में सन् १९३१ की जनगणना की तुलना में वृद्धि हुई है तो उसी अनुपात में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की गिनती में भी वृद्धि कर दी जाये । इस तरह जो नुकसान उनको आज तक रिप्रेजेंटेशन (प्रतिनिधित्व) आदि के मामलों में होता रहा है वह आगे से पूरा कर दिया जाये ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ चमारों की उपजातियां हैं जो कि अपने को विभिन्न नामों से सूचित करती हैं । उन्होंने अपने को चमार न लिखवा कर चर्मकार, जैसवाल, कुरील, रविदास या रहदास आदि नामों से लिखवाया है । इसलिये उनको चमारों में शामिल नहीं किया गया है और छोड़ दिया गया है । इस प्रकार की गलती उत्तर प्रदेश में चमारों की गणना में हुई है । मेरा सुझाव है कि इनको भी चमारों में गिना जाना चाहिये और उनको उनके हक मिलने चाहियें ।

एक बात मुझे और कहनी है और वह यह कि उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, प्रान्तीय सरकार के अनुरोध पर कोरी जाति को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट माना है लेकिन आगरा, रुहेलखंड और मेरठ डिवीजनों में उनको शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट नहीं माना जाता है । इस कारण उनकी ढाई लाख की आबादी संविधान द्वारा प्रदत्त राजनीतिक और शैक्षणिक अधिकारों से वंचित हो जाती है । मेरा सुझाव है कि कोरी जाति को इन तीन डिवीजनों में भी उत्तर प्रदेश में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट माना जाये और उनको उनके अधिकारों से वंचित न किया जाये ।

मेरा इतना ही सुझाव है । आशा है इस पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा ।

डा० सत्यवादी (करनाल, रक्षित, अनुसूचित जातियां) : श्री जांगड़े ने जो अमेंडमेंट नं० ३१५ और ३१६ हरिजनों की तादाद के मुताल्लिक पेश किये हैं उन पर मुझे कुछ आंकड़े आपके सामने रखने हैं । अभी आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि मर्दुमशुमारी (जनगणना) के लिये यह ऐतराज करना कि वह गलत की गयी है, सही नहीं है । जो आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं उनसे जाहिर होता है कि सन् १९५१ में पंजाब में मजहबी लोगों की संख्या ९४४ लिखी गयी है, जिसको कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन (पिछड़ी जाति आयोग) ने अपनी रिपोर्ट

में कोट किया है। और पेप्सू में उनकी तादाद ११६ लिखी है। मुझे यकीन है कि पेप्सू में मजहबी लोगों की तादाद पंजाब से ज्यादा है, और पंजाब में उनकी तादाद २ लाख से कम नहीं है। पंजाब में तमाम रीजन्स में जितने भी स्वीपर्स हैं वे मजहबी हैं और वे अक्सीरियत में हैं, लेकिन उनकी तादाद एक हजार भी नहीं दिखायी गयी है गो कि उनकी तादाद कई लाख है।

अभी मेरे भाई बतला रहे थे कि कई राज्यों में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट (अनुसूचित जाति) और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स (अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां) की तादाद कम होती चली जा रही है। मैंने स्वीपर्स के बारे में कुछ आंकड़े देखे हैं और उनको आपके सामने रखता हूं ताकि आपको मालूम हो कि सन् १९२१ से १९३१ तक उनकी तादाद पर क्या असर पड़ा है। मर्दुमशुमारी की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक इन दस सालों में मुल्क की आबादी में करीब २५ फीसदी का इजाफ़ा हुआ है। १९२१ में बाल्मीकियों की तादाद २,२१,००० लिखी गयी थी और वह सन् १९३१ में १,५५,००० रह गयी यानी २९.५ फीसदी की कमी हुई। इन्हीं का दूसरा सेक्शन लालबेगी है। उनकी तादाद सन् १९२१ में ४,३७,२९५ थी और वह सन् १९३१ में ५८,८९७ रह गई जिसका मतलब है कि ८६.५ फीसदी इस अर्से में उनकी तादाद कम हो गयी। तीसरा इन्हीं का सेक्शन बाले शाही है जिनकी तादाद में ६३.५ फीसदी की कमी हुई है इस दस साल के अर्से में। लेकिन इन दस सालों में मुल्क की आबादी में २५ फीसदी का इजाफा हुआ है। मैं सन् १८८१ के मुकाबले में आपको बताऊं कि इनकी तादाद कितनी कम हो गयी हैं। सन् १८८१ में पंजाब में इनकी तादाद मजमुई तौर पर १०,३९,०३९ थी और यह तादाद १९११ में १२,३५,५४१ हो गई। जो तादाद सन् १९११ में १२,३५,००० थी उसके मुताल्लिक आप यह सुन कर हैरान होंगे कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन ने जो १९५१ के आंकड़े दिये हैं उनमें जो तादाद सन् १९११ में १२ लाख थी वह ५१,२५५ रह जाती है। यह किस कदर ताज्जुब की बात है।

तो यह बिल्कुल जाहिर है कि इसमें दो बातें हैं कि लोगों ने गलत इंदराजात (प्रविष्टियां) किये हैं क्योंकि सन् १९२१ के बाद से मरदुमशुमारी पर सियासी असरात का गलबा हो गया और लोगों ने अपनी अपनी तादाद को बढ़ाने के लिये ऐसा किया। मैं सन् १९४१ की मरदुमशुमारी (जनगणना) के दिनों में नालागढ़ में था और जब एक एक हलके के कागजात की पड़ताल कराई गई तो मालूम हुआ कि एक पटवारी ने अपने तमाम हलके में जिसकी कि आबादी कोई १३ हजार थी, उस सारी १३ हजार की १३ हजार आबादी को एक नुक्ते के फर्क के बगैर "आर्य हिन्दू" लिख दिया हालांकि वहां पर ब्राह्मण, खत्री आदि अन्य जातियां रहती थीं। मैंने यह बात नोट कराई और इस तरीक़े से मुझे मालूम है और मैं ने देखा कि कई जगहों पर उनकी तादाद को इस तरीके से कम दिखाने की कोशिश की गई है।

श्री जांगड़े ने हरिजनों की तादाद के मुताल्लिक जो अपना अमेंडमेंड रक्खा है तो मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारी तादाद सन् १९११ में १२ लाख ३५ हजार थी और अगर आप आंकड़ों के मुताल्लिक तादाद शुमार करके देखना चाहते हैं तो आप कम से कम बाल्मीकियों के मुताल्लिक यह देख सकते हैं कि पिछले पचास सालों में उनकी तादाद में कितना इजाफा हुआ है और बढ़ोतरी हुई है, उस ऐतबार से उनकी तादाद को मानना चाहिये? इन शब्दों के साथ श्री जांगड़े के जो ३१५ और ३१६ नम्बर के संशोधन हैं, मैं उन की ताईद करता हूं।

Shri Pataskar: I am in sympathy with the object of the amendments, but I believe that if the hon. Mem-

[Shri Pataskar.]

bers have taken care to look a little more carefully into the provision, they will find that their amendments are unnecessary.

With regard to amendment No. 315, I do not know whether the suggestion made therein would be a happy way in every case. If there is no mention of that particular caste in the census of 1941, something will certainly have to be done. That is why it has been provided in this clause "shall be ascertained or estimated by the census authority in such manner as may be prescribed". Power has been given to them to decide in what manner it should be ascertained. If anything needs to be done, it will be done by them.

Similarly with regard to amendment No. 316, I wish to say that the point is covered by the expression "shall be ascertained or estimated by the census authority in such manner as may be prescribed". More than that it is not necessary to go.

Shri N. Rachiah: Under sub-clause (2) of clause 4, 1951 census may be taken into consideration. In that case.....

Shri Pataskar: Apart from other things, what has been laid down here is "shall be ascertained or estimated by the census authority in such manner as may be prescribed". What is to be done in a particular case will be arrived at correctly and there is no desire whatever to see that any injustice is done to anybody.

The spirit of the amendments is already there and as far as possible justice will be done, and there is no desire on anybody's part to exclude people who legitimately ought to be included. I can assure hon. Members to that effect.

The amendment mentions "on the basis of the figures of the National Register of Citizens". Where is the provision to say that one should not look into the National Register? Whatever is necessary in order to find out the position will be done.

Shri Anandchand (Bilaspur): May I interrupt the Minister for a moment?

Mr. Speaker: Let him finish first and then question may be asked.

Shri Pataskar: Why not hear me and then put the question? Regarding amendment 350, which says—

> "All persons belonging to any Scheduled Caste or Tribe mentioned in the list of any State will enjoy all facilities, economic, social and political....."

I do not know how all this comes in here. This is the purpose for which provision is made in Part XV of the Constitution. This Bill only enumerates the castes. But the amendment is a general proposition and it does not even fit in with the purpose of the Bill.

Similar is the case with amendment No. 351. This also is against the spirit of the Constitution. The Constitution makes provision with regard to these things. First of all, the President issues orders under one of those articles of the Constitution, and once it was examined by the Commission, orders are made. Naturally when those orders are modified, we have to get the approval of Parliament. How can we authorise State Governments to go on changing these things by including or excluding some castes? That is against the very spirit of the Constitution. There is no desire on anybody's part, especially on the part of Government, to exclude people who are legitimately entitled to be included here. On the contrary, it will be seen that every possible thing is being done—first of all there was a Commission appointed; after that lists were prepared; then State Governments were consulted in the matter and untimately the lists have been finalised. Again, we will be considering the schedules in which all these castes are mentioned and at that time we shall naturally examine this point again.

Therefore, all these amendments are entirely unnecessary. Even though I

am unable to accept them, I can understand the spirit of the amendments.

Shri Anandchand: The hon. Minister has just now said that the method would be devised. In 1951 we already have a method, the Constitution Determination of Population Order 1950, under which all this is done. My question is whether the basic principles of that Order will be taken into consideration at the time new instructions are issued under this clause?

Shri Pataskar: Every single relevant factor will be taken into consideration for the purpose of arriving at a correct and just decision in regard to this matter.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2—

after line 18, *add*:

"Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any State in relation to which provision for redetermining the population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is made in section 42 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, or in section 15 of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Regading Shri Jangde's amendments Nos. 315 and 316.....

Shri Jangde: I may be allowed to withdraw my amendments as the hon. Minister has accepted the spirit of the amendments. They are amendments Nos. 315 and 316.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: What about amendments Nos. 350 and 351?

श्री बाल्मीकी : चूंकि मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे अमेंडमेंटस के द्वारा जो सुझाव दिये गये हैं उनकी स्प्रिट को मान लिया है, इसलिए मैं उनको प्रैस नहीं करता हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister accepting the spirit of Shri Balmiki's amendments?

Shri Pataskar: If it is a Scheduled Caste in one State, it should be throughout India. I cannot accept that and I have already made this point clear.

श्री बाल्मीकी : आन ए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यू० पी० के मेहतर या बिहार के रावतों को ले लीजिये, वे कलकत्ता और आसाम में छाये पड़े हैं लेकिन उन्हें शिक्षा सम्बन्धी तथा अन्य सुविधायें बिल्कुल नहीं मिलती है । इसके अतिरिक्त मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि बाल्मीकी लोग काफी बड़ी तादाद में मध्यप्रदेश, हैदराबाद दक्षिण तथा अन्य सूबों में और यहां तक कि आंध्र और मद्रास के भी कुछ भागों में छाये हुए हैं और उन्हें क्यों न सुविधायें मिलें, मैं इसका कारण जानना चाहता हूं ।

Shri Pataskar: I never said anything that he would not get any facility.

Mr. Speaker: Merely because the name of a particular community is given, it does not indicate whether a person belongs to the Scheduled Caste or Tribe. It is a question of practice. There may be a person. Take for instance, Andhra. He may be an untouchable there. But in some district, it may not be so. That is not what the hon. Members say. Large sections of population migrate from one State to another. They are Scheduled Castes people all over the place and are not touched. Would they lose the benefit because they go to some other place in search of employment? Or, do they not get the same benefits of scholarships, etc. in that State?

Shri Pataskar: He has moved amendments Nos. 350 and 351. Certain

[Shri Pataskar.]

communities enjoy certain benefits because they belong to backward classes. We have not fixed these things ourselves. We have consulted the State Governments concerned. It may happen. One community is untouchable in one State and enjoys the privilege of being treated as a Scheduled Caste. In another State, the State Government says that it is not a Scheduled Caste. I understand your point. A person migrates to another State and there he is one with the others and his community is not recognised as a Scheduled Caste in that State. So, he is not able to enjoy the special privileges which had been conceded to him. But to accept an amendment like this would not be proper. The whole scheme would then go out of order. I think we need not go so far as to do things like this. These things will be done in the spirit in which we have to carry out certain things.

Shri Thimmaiah: Under the Constitution, anybody can contest anywhere for election to this House. As it is, a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste and who is recognised to belong to a Scheduled Caste in one State goes to another State, where that community is not recognised as such. Can he contest?

Mr. Speaker: He cannot contest for the reserved seat.

Shri Thimmaiah: I am a Scheduled Caste man in my State. Can I contest the reserved seat in another State where my community is not recognised as belonging to the Scheduled Caste?

Shri Pataskar: I have not looked into that matter. I think it will be governed by the Representation of the People Act. I think there will not be any difficulty; along with the others he will be able to contest a seat anywhere.

श्री बाल्मीकी : मैं क्लैरिफिकेशन के लिये एक मिनट चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितने बार क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहिये ?

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2—

after line 18, *insert*:

'(1A) All persons belonging to any Scheduled Caste or Tribe mentioned in the list of any State will enjoy all facilities, economic, social and political, not only throughout that State but throughout the whole country.'

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2—

after line 21, *add*:

"(3) All State Governments will be authorised to include in the lists of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes any such caste or tribe which has been left or neglected and which deserves inclusion on prescribed basis or criterion."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clause 6.— (*Amendment of orders of the Delimitation Commission*)

Shri Pataskar: There is a verbal amendment which has been necessitated by the passing of the States Reorganisation Bill. There is no change in the substance. It aims at proper drafting.

Mr. Speaker: The No. is 186.

Amendment made: Page 2 and 3—

for clause 6, *substitute*:

"6. *Amendment of orders of the Delimitation Commission.*—In addition to the duties imposed by section 44 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, and any other law on the Delimitation Commission constituted under section 43 of 1956

of the said Act, it shall be the duty of that Commission—

(a) to redetermine, on the basis of the population figures notified under section 5 of this Act for any State, the number of seats to be reserved for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes of that State in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assembly, if any, of that State, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Constitution and of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956; 37 of 1956

(b) if on such redetermination the number of reserved seats of any class in any State is found to be different from the number fixed in Final Order No. 1 of the former Delimitation Commission, to make such amendments in any of the orders made by that Commission under section 8 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952, as may be necessary for the purpose of giving proper representation to the scheduled castes or the scheduled tribes, as the case may be, of that State; and 81 of 1952

(c) to take into account the provisions of this section while preparing the Order referred to in sub-section (2) of section 47 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956." 37 of 1956

[*Shri Pataskar*]

श्री वाल्मीकी : मेरा अमेंडमेंट नं० ३५२ है, जिस पर मैं एक शब्द कहना चाहता हूं, वह इस प्रकार है :

"The Central Government will also see that in accordance with the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission, most backward communities like Balmiki, Bhangi, Mehtar, Sansiya, Kanjar and Dhobi will be adequately represented in Parliament, State Assemblies and, in particular, in Corporations, Municipalities and other Local Bodies, by nomination or other means as may be deemed proper."

Mr. Speaker: That is beyond the scope of this Bill. This is intended to add to, or substract from, the list of Scheduled Castes for the purpose of representation. This only relates to the four orders, two relating to Part C States and the other two relating to Part A and B States. There cannot be any such amendment that as there are a large number of Scheduled Castes, adequate number of people should be brought in the various States or that even if a Scheduled Caste Member gets only one vote, he should be elected. All these are beyond the scope of the Bill.

So, the question is:

"That Clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Schedules I to IV

Mr. Speaker: Now, we go to the schedules. I will allow the hon. Minister to move all his amendments.

Shri Jangde: May I suggest one thing? Each Member has tabled many amendments with regard to these schedules and therefore all these may be taken up together and the Members allowed to speak on all the amendments at a time.

Mr. Speaker: I will dispose of the Government amendments first to all the Schedules. Then, if necessary, I will allow other hon. Members who have given notice of amendments to move his or her amendments. There is a Government amendment No. 378, which is an amendment to their amendment No. 199. I shall now put amendment No. 199, as amended by amendment No. 378.

Amendment made:

Pages 30 and 31—

for lines 28 to 37 and 1 to 9 respectively, *substitute:*

"(a) for the words beginning with 'In (1) Melghat taluk of

[Mr Speaker]

Amravati district' and ending with the words 'Samari and Sitapur tahsils of Surguja district' substitute:

'In (1) Bastar, Chhindwara, Mandl and and Surguja districts,

(2) Melghat tahsil of the Amravati district,

(3) Balhar tahsil of the Balaghat district,

(4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tehsils of the Betul district,

(5) Bilaspur and Katghora tahsils of the Bilaspur district,

(6) Gadchiroli Sironcha tahsils of the Chanda district,

(7) Durg and Sanjari tahsils of the Durg district,

(8) Murwara, Patan and Sihora tahsils of the Jabalpur district,

(8A) Hoshangabad, Narsimhapur and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district,

(9) Harsud tahsil of the Nimar district,

(10) Gharghoda, Jashpur, Raigarh, Sarangarh and Udaipur tahsils of the Raigarh district,

(11) Bindra-Nawagrah, Dhamtari and Mahasamund tahsils of the Raipur district,

(12) Kelapur, Wani and Yeotmal tahsils of the Yeotmal district.

[*Shri Pataskar*]

Mr. Speaker: Now I shall put all the other Government amendments.

Amendments made:

(i) Page 6, line 3—

for "Swasi" *substitute*: "Sawasi".

(ii) Page 6, line 20—

for "Kanigar, Rohidas or Rohit" *substitute* "Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar"

(iii) Page 7—

(i) *omit* line 3

(ii) line 4,—

for "sedva" *substitute*—"Sedma"

(iv) Page 7, line 21—

for "Dankhni-Mang Mang Mahashi" *substitute* "Dankhni-Mang, Mang Mahashi"

(v) Page 7, line 26—

for "Dhayat" *substitute*—"Dahat"

(vi) Page 11, line 29—

for "Jhala Malo" *substitute*—"Jhala, Malo"

(vii) Page 14—

after line 30 *insert*:

Mazhabi"

(viii) Page 17—

omit line 15

(ix) Page 20—

(i) line 20—

after "5" *insert* —"10"; and

(ii) *after* line 23, *insert*: "10. Kuravan, Sidhanar"

(x) Page 22, line 20—

for "Jatva Chamar" *substitute*:

"Jatav Chamar"

(xi) Page 27—

(i) line 12—

for "Sidhoppaiko" *substitute*: "Sidhopaiko"

(ii) line 20—

for "Porja" *substitute*: "Porja (Parangiperaja)"

(xii) Page 30—

(i) line 2—

for "Newasi Bhil" *substitute*: "Mewasi Bhil"

"Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and vasave"

(iii) line 4—

omit "or Chaudhri"

(iv) *for* line 9, *substitute*:

"Vesava, Vasave and Valvi"

(v) line 13—

omit "Kohni Kunbi or Kunbi"

(vi) *for* lines 15 to 26, *substitute*:

"13. Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka

14. Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi.

15. Patelia

16. Pomla

17. Rathawa

18. Varli

19. Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia.

2. In Dnags district: Kunbi

3. In Surat district: Chaudhri

4. In Thana district: Koli Malhar

5. (a) In Ahmednagar district—

Akola, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas.

(b) In Kolaba district—

Karjat, Khalapur, Alibagh, Mahad and Sudhagad talukas.

(c) In Nasik district—

Nasik, Niphad, Sinnar, Chandor, Baglan, Igatpuri, Dindori and Kalvan Talukas and Surgana and Peint Mahals.

(d) In Poona district—

Ambegaon, Junnar, Khed, Mawal and Mulshi talukas and Velhe Mahal.

(e) In Thana district—

Thana, Murbad, Bhivandi, Bassein, Wada, Shahapur, Dhanu, Palghar, Umbergaon, Jawhar and Mokhada talukas.

} Koli Mahadev or Dongar Koli

6. (a) In Ahmednagar district—

Akola, Rahuri and Sangammer Talukas.

(b) In Kolaba district—

Karjat, Khalapur, Pen, Panvel and Sudhagad talukas and Matheran.

(c) In Nasik district—

Igatpuri, Nasik and Sinner talukas.

(d) In Poona district—

Ambegaon, Junnar, Khed and Mawal talukas.

(e) In Thana district—

Thana, Kalyan, Murbad, Bhivandi Bassein, Wada, Shahapur, Palghar, Jawhar and Mokhada talukas.

} Thakur or Thakar including Ka Thakur, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakur, and Ma Thakur.

(xiii) Page 31—
after line 30, *insert*:
"Gond Gowari"

(xiv) Page 32, line 15—
for "Mouasi Nihal" *substitute*:
"Mouasi, Nihal"

(xv) Page 33, line 1—
for "Kudiya" *substitute*:
"Kudiya or Melakudi"

(xvi) Page 33—
after line 17, *insert*:
"2A. In Malabar and Nilgiri districts:—
Kurumbas"

(xvii) Page 33—
omit line 29

(xviii) Page 35, line 21—
omit "Tibetan"

(xix) Page 36, line 11—
before "Maheshwar" *insert*:
"tehsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and"

[Mr. Speaker]

(xx) Page 36—

after line 18, *insert*:

"1A. Hakkipikki"

(xxi) Page 38—

for lines 27 to 30, *substitute*:

"3. Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh

4. Kanaura or Kinnara

5. Lahaula

6. Pangwala."

(xxii) Page 39, line 17—

for "Lushai" *substitute* "Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes"

(xxiii) Page 39—

after line 31, *add*:

"29. Zou"

(xxiv) Page 40, line 17—

omit "(except in Agartala)"

(xxv) Page 27—

after line 24, *add*:

"21. Sugalis (Lambadis)

22. Yenadis

23. Yerukulas".

—[*Shri Pataskar*]

Mr. Speaker: Now, does any hon. Member wish to move his or her amendments?

Shrimati Ganga Devi (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 14, line 3—

add at the end:

"Ravidasi, Raidasi, Ahirwars, Bhagat, Jaiswars, Dohoar, Nona Chamar, Dheb Chamar or Jatia and Mochi or Achhut"

(ii) Page 14—

after line 14, *insert*:

"35A. Ghasiara or Ghosi".

(iii) Page 14, line 20—

add at the end:

"Sang Trash, Pathar Kat, Sirki Band, Kuncha-Bandhiya, Giahar Sapera and Saperia"

(iv) Page 14, line 26—

add at the end "Chikwa or Chik"

(v) Page 14, line 28—

add at the end "Karua"

(vi) Page 14, line 30—

add at the end "Manjhi, Nishad or Mallha"

(vii) Page 14, line 35—

add at the end:

"Gujar Pasi, Kaithwas, Baurasi, Rajpasi or Raj Bhar, Rasulia, Kamani, Tirsulia, Gauduha, Khatri, Aheriah, Arakh, Bhar, Pas-mangta, Tarsukhia, Pora-rami, Paschamra, Sikari, Guala Pesi, Thiyar, Suari, Rohtas, Sabar (Sabri) and Dholia"

(viii) Page 15—

after line 3, *insert*:

"61A. Bedia, Barhia"

(ix) Page 15, line 4—

add at the end:

"Lohar or Agris, Iron miners, Black-smiths, Copper smiths, Carpenters, Tailors, Auji, Bhul, Tamta or Brazier, Chunauriya, (Turner of Wooden Vessels), Chunyal, Sunar, Koli (Weavers), Harkiya, Badi, Mistri, Gud (Masons), Dhunar, Mochi or Baiswas, Bardhi, Mirasi (Hindu), Rudia (basket makers), Orhs or Ors (Oil men) or Teli"

(x) Page 15—

after line 5, *add*:

"64. Sirki band

65. Sikligar

66. Bhoksa

67. Bajigar

68. Madari

69. Bagri or Bagdi

70. Bhil

71. Bot or Bhuttiya

72. Dhewa

73. Julaha or Chamar Julaha or Kabirpanthi Julaha

74. Banjara
75. Kamkar or Kamhar
76. Luniya
77. Tharu
78. Boyer
79. Saun
80. Bandi
81. Kabaria
82. Dhari
83. Kingharia
84. Pawariya
85. Gidhiya
86. Khairwa
87. Kotwar
88. Bhimyar
89. Bind
90. Bhimgas
91. Pahris
92. Patharis
93. Bargahis
94. Dangis
95. Tiyar
96. Rangrez or Rangsaz
97. Ballki
98. Raj
99. Sonkar
100. Kartiataks
101. Bhawapureal
102. Dabra Kahar
103. Ondhia"

(xi) Page 15—

after line 5, *add*:

"64. Kureel"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपनी एमेंडमेंट्स की सपोर्ट में मैं कुछ कहना चाहती हूं। सन् १९५० में राष्ट्रपति ने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स (अनुसूचित जाति) की जो लिस्टें (सूची) बनाई थीं उनमें बहुत सी ऐसी अनुसूचित जातियां तथा उनकी उप-जातियां छोड़ दी गई थीं, जिनका कि जिक्र उनमें होना चाहिये था। इन लिस्ट्स को यदि इस भवन के सामने लाया जाता और उस पर वादविवाद किया जाता तो हम अपने संशोधन पेश कर सकते थे और कुछ जातियों को उन लिस्टस में जोड़ने का आग्रह कर सकते थे। इससे बहुत ज्यादा फायदा होता। इस बीच में इन अनुसूचित जातियों की काफी आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक हानि हुई। अब कुछ संशोधन किया जा रहा है और इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बिल को इस भवन के सम्मुख उपस्थित किया गया है। इसके लिये मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूं।

बहुत सी जातियां जो सन् १९४१ में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स (अनुसूचित जाति) की लिस्ट में गिनी गई थीं उनको सन् १९५१ में छोड़ दिया गया। मैं चाहती थी कि उनको इस समय शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट (अनुसूचित जाति) की लिस्ट में हमें शामिल कर लेना चाहिये था। हम को ऐसा भी कहा गया है कि इन जातियों को जो हिन्दुस्तान में काफी संख्या में हैं, हम शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की लिस्ट में तो नहीं रखेंगे लेकिन उनको बहुत सी सामाजिक तथा शैक्षणिक सुविधायें दी जा सकती हैं और जो सुविधायें शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को दी गई हैं वे उनको भी हम दे सकते हैं। इससे हम सहमत नहीं हो सकते। हम चाहते हैं कि हम को राजनीतिक अधिकार दिये जायें जिन की हमें सब से ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। इस वास्ते जब तक हमको राजनीतिक अधिकार नहीं मिलते तब तक हमें इससे कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता। इस वास्ते जो एमेंडमेंट्स (संशोधन) मैं ने दी हैं उनके द्वारा मैं ने चाहा है कि जो जातियां छूट गई हैं उनको भी इन लिस्ट्स में शामिल कर लिया जाये। कई जातियों को सन् १९३१ में लिस्ट्स (सूचियां) में नहीं लिया गया, उसके बाद सन् १९४१ में भी उनको छोड़ दिया गया और उसके बाद फिर १९५१ में उनको लिस्टस में शामिल नहीं किया गया। इससे शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स (अनुसूचित जाति) की जो जनसंख्या है

[Shrimati Ganga Devi]

वह बहुत कम हो गई है । मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहती हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में १९३१ को मत गणना के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों की संख्या १,२८,००,००० थी । उस के बाद १९४१ में वह घट कर १,१९,००,००० हो गई और १९५१ में वह १,१४,००,००० हो गई । इस प्रकार से लगातार यह संख्या घटती चली गई । हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि इन नीची कही जाने वाली जातियों की पापुलेशन (जन संख्या) किस प्रकार घटती जा रही है, जब कि जन-गणना अधिकारियों ने इस बात को माना है कि जितनी भी छोटी जातियां होती हैं, उन की पापुलेशन (जनसंख्या) दूसरों की अपेक्षा हर साल ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है । इस कमी होने का कारण हम को तो यह मालूम होता है कि जन-गणना लिये जाने के तरीके बहुत गलत होते हैं और उन को देखते हुए यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि जन-गणना ठीक तरह से ली गई है । यह तथ्य है कि सरकारी पटवारी और सरकारी मास्टर जन-गणना के लिये हरिजन-बस्तियों में जाना पसन्द नहीं करते । वे देहात में मुखिया के घर जा कर पूछ ताछ कर लेते हैं और उसके अनुसार ही संख्या दर्ज कर देते हैं । इस तरीके से हम लोग कभी भी सन्तुष्ट या सहमत नहीं हो सकते हैं । जो जन-गणना इस तरह से ली जाती है, वह कभी भी सही नहीं हो सकती है । इस लिये इस बात की बहुत आवश्यकता है कि अनुसूचित जातियों की जन-गणना करने के लिये कोई दूसरा तरीका निकाला जाय, जिस से उन लोगों की संख्या सही ढंग से पता लग सके । यह देखते हुए कि इस गरीब और बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए वर्ग के स्तर को हम ऊंचा उठाना चाहते हैं, हम जातिवाद को मिटाना चाहते हैं और उन लोगों को सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक अधिकार देना हम ने अपने संविधान में स्वीकार किया है, सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि उन लोगों की जन गणना लेने का एक बहुत सही तरीका अख्तियार किया जाय । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि जैसे जिस ने लिख दिया, उस को मान लिया गया । सरकार इन लोगों के लिये जो कुछ कर रही है, उस को हम भूल नहीं सकते, लेकिन जो मशीनरी काम करती है, उस का काम इतना सन्तोषजनक नहीं होता कि हमारा सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्तर ऊंचा उठ सके । इस कारण हम लोगों की जो हानि हुई है, उस को हम बखान नहीं सकते । इस बिल (विधेयक) के जरिये पार्लियामेंट (संसद्) और विधान सभाओं में हमारी सीटों को बढ़ाया जा रहा है । १९५१ के जेनरल इलैक्शन (सामान्य चुनाव) में जितनी सीटें हम को मिलनी चाहियें थीं, वे नहीं मिलीं। वे सीटें हम को जिस जन-गणना के आधार पर दी गई थीं, वह सही तरीके से नहीं हुई थीं ।

हम चाहते हैं कि इन संशोधनों को मन्जर कर लिया जाय और हम लोगों की पूरे राजनीतिक अधिकार उपलब्ध किये जायें । तभी हम समझ सकते हैं कि हमारे साथ—अनुसूचित जातियों के साथ—न्याय हो रहा है । इन शब्दों के साथ जितने भी संशोधन आये हैं, मैं उन का समर्थन करती हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: Sardar A. S. Saigal.

Shri B. S. Murthy: On a point of information about the Schedules.

Mr. Speaker: After Sardar A. S. Saigal finishes his speech, you may ask for it.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am just..

Mr. Speaker: Whatever he wants to say, let him say afterwards, A. S. Saigal.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): I beg to move:

(i) Page 5—

for line 17, *substitute*

"12. Munchi, Mochi, Rishi, Ravidas, Rabidas, Ramnami, Kanojia

or Satnami, Suryavanshi and Suryavanshi Ramrami"

(ii) Page 5—

for line 24, *substitute*:

"4. Chamar, Mochi, Satnami, Ravidas, Rabidas, Ramnami, Kanojia, Ramrami Suryavanshi, Suryavanshi Ramrami"

(iii) Page 7—

for lines 14 to 24, *substitute*:

"1. Bahna or Bahana

2. Balahi or Balai

3. Basor, Burua, Bansor or Bansodi

4. Chamar, Chamra, Chamri, Ahuwar, Mochi, Noha, Ravidas, Rabidas Ramrami, Satnami, Suryavanshi, Suryavanshi Ramrami or Mandal Kanojiya

5. Dom or Dumar

6. Katik, Chikwa or Chikwi

7. Mang, Darikhi Mang, Maheshi Mang, Garndi, Madari, Garudi, Redha-Mang or Dang Chagaha

8. Mehtar or Bhangi, Jamadar, Ganda, Panka, Dhobi, Mela

9. Sansi, Sahis or Ghasiya"

(iv) Page 30 line 35—

after "Katghora" *insert* "Mungali"

(v) Page 31, line 6—

after 'Udhaipur' *insert* "Sanargarh"

(vi) Page 31, line 8—

after "Mahasmund" *insert* "Bindra-Navagarh"

(vii) Page 31, line 9—

after "Kelapur" *insert* 'Wani and Yeotmal"

सभापति जी, जो शिड्यूल (अनुसूची) दिया हुआ है, उस में यदि आप मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में देखेंगे, तो आप को मालूम होगा कि उस में पनका, धोबी, माला और गांडा लोगों को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मिस्टर आर० वी० रसेल ने अपनी किताब "दि ट्राइब्ज एंड कास्ट्स आफ दि सैंट्रल प्राविंसेज आफ इंडिया, वाल्यूम ३" में गांडों के बारे में कहा है—

"....Since the transfer of this territory to Bengal, only about 1,50,000 Gandas remain in the Central Provinces in Raipur, Bilaspur and Raigarh. In this Province the Gandas have become a servile caste of village drudges, acting as watchmen, weavers of coarse cloth and musicians. They are looked on as an impure caste and are practically in the same position as the Mehars and Chamars of other Districts".

1-46 P.M.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

जो १,५०,००० गांडे थे, उन को इस में शामिल नहीं किया गया था। खैर, माननीय मंत्री जी जो दूसरी अमेंडमेंड (संशोधन) लाये हैं, उस के द्वारा उन्होंने इन को सम्मिलित कर लिया है।

उसी तरह से यदि आप पनका के बारे में मिस्टर आर० वी० रसेल की किताब "दि ट्राइब्ज एंड कास्ट्स आफ दि सैण्ट्रल प्राविन्सिज़ आफ इंडिया, वाल्यूम ४" में देखें, तो आप को मालूम होगा कि इस वक्त पनकों की संख्या क्या है। आप की आज्ञा से मैं १९५१ की सैन्सस रिपोर्ट (जनगणना प्रतिवेदन) आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

According to the Census of 1951, the total population of Scheduled Castes in Madhya Pradesh is 28,98,968. The population in 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1951 is given in Appendix B of the Census Report. You will find that in 1921, the population of Scheduled Castes was 29,64,859, which worked out to 19 per cent. of the total population in Madhya Pradesh. In 1931, out of a total population of 1,68,98,689, the population of Scheduled Castes was 31,80,075 which worked out to 17·7 per cent. In the same way, in 1941,

[Sardar A. S. Saigal.]

out of a total population of 1,86,50,946, the population of Scheduled Castes was 32,65,453, working out a percentage of 16·9. In 1951, while the total population was 2,12,47,533, the population of Scheduled Castes, as I said, was 28,98,968, which works out to 13·6 per cent. Thus, the percentage of Scheduled Castes to the total population in Madhya Pradesh has been consistently reducing — from 19 per cent in 1921 to 17·7 per cent in 1932, from 17·7 per cent in 1931 to 16·9 per cent in 1941, and finally to 13·6 per cent in 1951. This reduction in the percentage of Scheduled Castes in Madhya Pradesh is very regrettable. If the castes mentioned by me earlier are included in the list of Scheduled Castes, there will be an increase in the number of Scheduled Castes by 7,50,000.

Now, this reduction of population of the Scheduled Castes has debarred the Scheduled Castes from sending at least one Member to the Lok Sabha. So, I request that this question may be examined, and I request that the communities mentioned by me may be included in the list of Scheduled Castes.

In the same way, the population of Dhobis has gone up to 1,88,000, as mentioned at page 523 of Volume II, by R. V. Russell. The population of the Malas has gone up to 12,000. I have quoted the figures given by Russell and I think that will satisfy our Scheduled Castes friends.

In Schedule III, they have included "Bilaspur and Katghora tehsils of Bilaspur district", but even in the amendment which has been moved by the hon. Minister, he has left Mungali tehsil, Mungali is a Scheduled Tribes area altogether. I request the hon. Minister to go and make an on the spot enquiry if what I say is correct or not. So, my suggestion is that Mungali tehsil should also be added in Schedule III. For this I have already submitted an amendment.

With these words, I support the Bill which has been brought by the hon. Minister.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am moving my amendment Nos. 169 and 170. I am not moving amendment No. 168.

I beg to move:

Page 5—

after line 1 *insert*:

"21A. Madiga Dasu and Mashteen".

Page 5—

after line 7, *insert* "27A. Relli".

There was an informal meeting the other day in which the hon. Home Minister was pleased to be present, and we explained to him these communities. In the Schedule, item 19 is "Madiga". A section amongst the Madigas are known as "Madiga Dasu", because they are Vaishnavites. Therefore, there is nothing much to be explained about this.

The other one is Mashteen; it is a Harijan community which lives by acrobatic performances. In page 5, item 24 is "Paky or Moti". Ralli is a synonym of Paky. I am also informed that the Government are accepting these amendments. Therefore, I do not want to make a lengthy speech. These are merely formal amendments.

Shri Rane (Bhusaval): I beg to move:

Page 30—

after line 24 *insert*:

"21. Banjara or Vanjari Naik excluding Kunbi Vanjari".

Page 30—

after line 26 *add*:

"3. In the District of East Khandesh,—Banjara or Vanjari Naik excluding Kunbi Vanjari."

The object of my amendment is that the Banjaras should be included among Scheduled Tribes. As a mat-

ter of fact, Banjaras are Adivasis and they generally live in forests. They are the most backward educationally, socially and economically. I cannot understand how they were excluded from the Scheduled Tribes. Even the hon. Minister of Legal Affairs knows that these people are very backward, because many of them are in his constituency and some of them are in my constituency. Besides this, Banjaras are included amongst Scheduled Tribes in this Bill in Bihar, as you will find from line 30 of page 29:

'(i) after entry 2, insert:

"2A Banjara";'

You will find from line 27 at page 33 in this Bill that Banjaras are included amongst Scheduled Tribes in Orissa also among the Scheduled Castes.

I request the Government to accept my amendment No. 375 or 376. 375 is a general amendmen for the whole of Bombay State. If the Government is not prepared to accept that amendment, at least my specific amendment No. 376 which is confined to my district only, namely East Khandesh, may be accepted and the Banjaras be included in the Scheduled Tribes.

Dr. Satyawadi: I beg to move:

(i) Page 5—

after line 10, *add*:

"31. Valmiki, Balmiki or Boyas"

(ii) Page 5, line 15—

after "Malo" *insert*:

"Lal Begi, Mehtar, Bhangi or Balmiki"

(iii) Page 5—

(i) *Omit* line 31;

(ii) line 32, *add* at the end:

"Balmiki, Lalbegi or Halalkhor"; and

(iii) *omit* line 35.

(iv) Page 6, line 22—

add at the end "Khakrob or Jamadar"

(v) Page 7, line 23—

add at the end:

"Balmiki, Jamadar, Gomda, Parta, Mala Halalkhor or Lalbegi"

(vi) Page 9, line 2—

add at the end "Bhangi, Valmiki or Balmiki"

(vii) Page 11—

(i) line 12, add at the end:

"Mala, Jhalo-Malo, Zala Mehtar Bhangi, Valamiki or Balmiki"; and

(ii) *omit* lines 29 and 33.

(viii) Page 12—
omit line 29.

(ix) Page 12—

(a) *after* line 33, *add*:

"(i) omit entry 3"; and

(b) line 36, *add* at the end;

"Mehtar, Lalbegi, Bala Shahi, Halalkhor, Khakrob, Jamadar, Achhut, Barar, Sansi or Jhalo Malo"

(x) Page 13—

after line 12, *add*:

'(vi) after entry 34, add:
"35. Turi".'

(xi) Page 13, line 26—

add at the end:

"Mehtar, Bhangi, Halalkhor, Khakrob, Chuhra, Jamadar, Balhar, Kharotia or Achut"

(xii) Page 14, line 7—

add at the end "or Dhanak"

(xiii) Page 14—

omit line 29.

(xiv) Page 15—

(i) *omit* line 28; and

[Dr. Satyawadi.]

(ii) line 32, add at the end:

"Balmiki, Bhangi, Jhalo Malo or Malo Mehtar, Lalbegi, Halalkhor, Khakrob, Jamadar, Chuhra or Dom"

(xv) Page 16—

omit lines 12 and 17.

(xvi) Page 17, line 5—

add at the end:

"Balmiki, Dhed, Dom, Khakrob, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Jamadar or Chuhra"

(xvii) Page 17, line 9—

add at the end "or Dhanak"

(xviii) Page 17—

after line 29, *insert*:

"2A. Balmiki or Bhangi"

(xix) Page 18—

omit line 8.

(xx) Page 18—

after line 9, *insert*:

'(1a) for entry 7, substitute:

"7. Balmiki or Chura, Bhangi, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Mehtar, Bala Shahi, Jamadar, Khakrob, Barar, Jhalo Malo or Sweeper".'

(xxi) Page 18—

after line 21, *add*:

"34. Turi"

(xxii) Page 19, line 3—

add at the end:

"Balmiki, Chuhra, Mehtar, Lalbegi, Bala Shahi, Halalkhor, Khakrob, Jamadar or Harijan."

(xxiii) Page 19, line 11—

add at the end "Dhanak or Dhaunk"

(xxiv) Page 20—

omit line 9.

(xxv) Page 20, line 14—

add at the end:

"Balmiki, Mehtar, Halalkhar, Lalbegi, Olgana, Malkana, Korar, Zadmali, Jamadar or Khakrob'

(xxvi) Page 21—

after line 2, *add*:

'(i) in entry 9, add at the end:

"Balmiki, Mehtar, Lalbegi, Jamadar, Halal, Khakrob"'

(xxvii) Page 21, line 28—

add at the end "or Dhanak"

(xxviii) Page 21, line 36—

add at the end:

"Balmiki, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Khakrob or Jamadar"

(xxix) Page 22, line 18—

add at the end:

"Chohra, Balmiki, Sweeper, Lalbegi, Halalkhor, Jamadar or Mehtar"

(xxx) Page 22—

omit lines 21, 22 and 35.

(xxxi) Page 22, line 25—

add at the end:

"or Julaha"

(xxxii) Page 23—

(i) line 19, *add* at the end:

"Chuhra, Mehtar, Khakrob, Sweeper, Lalbegi, Jamadar, Barar or Rehar"; and

(ii) *omit* lines 24 and 32.

(xxxiii) Page 24—

omit line 22.

(xxxiv) Page 24—

after line 36, *insert*:

"1A. Lalbegi, Mehtar, Bhangi or Balmiki"

(xxxv) Page 26, line 6—

add at the end "Balmiki or Bhangi"

(xxxvi) Page 26, line 17,—

add at the end "Mehtar, Balmiki, Bhangi or Domar"

(xxxvii) Page 26—

omit line 24.

(xxxviii) Page 27—

omit line 28.

(xxxix) Page 5—
after line 1, *insert*:
"21A. Mahar"

(xl) Page 5—
after line 35, *insert*:
"15A. Mahar
15B. Mala"

(xli) Page 6—
after line 31, *insert*:
"13A. Mala"

(xlii) Page 7—
after line 20, *insert*:
"6A. Mahar
6B. Mala"

(xliii) Page 8—
after line 37, *insert*:
"30A. Mahar"

(xliv) Page 11—
after line 12, *insert*:
"39A. Holeya or Holar"

(xlv) Page 14, line 17—
add at the end "Holeya"

(xlvi) Page 14—
after line 30, *insert*:
"51A. Mahar or Mala"

(xlvii) Page 15—
after line 32, *insert*:
"18A. Holeya"

(xlviii) Page 16, line 15—
add at the end "or Mala"

(xlix) Page 17—
after line 11, *insert*:
"13A. Holeya"

(l) Page 17—
after line 17, *insert*:
"19A. Mala"

(li) Page 17—
after line 34, *insert*:
"7A. Holeya or Holer"

(lii) Page 17—
after line 37, *insert*:
"10A. Madiga
10B. Mang"

(liii) Page 18—
after line 1, *insert*:
"11A. Mahar
11B. Mala"

(liv) Page 19—
after line 30, *insert*:
"39A. Madiga"

(lv) Page 19—
after line 31, *insert*:
"40A. Mahar
40B. Mala
40C. Mang"

(lvi) Page 20, line 17—
add at the end:
"Holeya, Mahar, Mala Mang, Madiga"

(lvii) Page 21—
after line 6, *add*:
"20A. Holeya"

(lviii) Page 21—
after line 7, *add*:
"28A. Madiga
28B. Mahar
28C. Mala
28D. Mang"

(lix) Page 21—
after line 33, *insert*:
"13A. Madiga
13B. Mahar
13C. Mala or Holeya"

(lx) Page 22—
after line 28, *insert*:
"16A. Holeya"

(lxi) Page 22—
after line 36, *insert*:
"24A. Madiga
24B. Mahar
24C. Mala"

(lxii) Page 23—
after line 1, *insert*:
"25A. Mang"

(Dr. Satyawadi).

आज सुबह मैं ने एक दूसरी लिस्ट (सूची) दी है । यह दो सेट हैं । इनको कंसालीडेट (समन्वय) करके सर्कुलेट (परिचालित) कर दिया जायेगा । मेरे तीन किस्म के अमेंडमेंट (संशोधन) हैं । दो तो बहुत छोटे किस्म के हैं । मेरे अमेंडमेंट (संशोधन) नम्बर १४०, १४६, १५० और १५४ तो धानुक कम्युनिटी से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं । इनको कहीं धानुक कहा जाता है, कहीं बानक कहा जाता है और कहीं धनकिया कहा जाता है इनके ये दो तीन नाम हैं इन सब को धानुक ही समझा जाये । मेरे अमेंडमेंट (संशोधन) नम्बर १३३ और १४४ तुरी कम्युनिटी के बारे में है । यह पंजाब और पेप्सू से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं । ये बिरादरी हिमाचल प्रदेश में और पंजाब के पहाड़ी इलाके में है जिसमें शिमला भी आ जाता है । बम्बई, बिहार, सौराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, वैस्ट (पश्चिम) बंगाल और हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस तुरी जाति को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट (अनुसूचित जाति) में माना है । सिर्फ पेप्सू में जो पिछले दिनों लिस्टें (सूचियां) बनी थीं उनमें इस बिरादरी को शिड्यूल डकास्ट (अनुसूचित जाति) नहीं लिखा गया है । ऐसा होना चाहिये ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश का एक हिस्सा जो पहले पंजाब में शामिल था, उस तमाम इलाके में तुरी आबाद और उनमें आपस में रिश्तेदारियां हैं लेकिन चूंकि शिमले में तुरी शेड्यूलड कास्ट (अनुसूचित जाति) में नहीं शुमार किये जाते तो उस इलाके में छोटी सी नदी के इस किनारे एक तुरी शेड्यूलड कास्ट रहता है जब कि उसका सगा भाई जो उस छोटी सी नदी के उस पार रहता है वह शेड्यूलड कास्ट (अनुसूचित जाति) नहीं है । इस के बारे में मैं ने पहले भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट (राज्य सरकार) को लिखा था लेकिन हालात कुछ ऐसे हुए हैं कि वे हमारी बात को नहीं मान सके ।

2 P. M.

लेकिन अब तो सारा पंजाब और पेप्सू इकट्ठा हो गया है और शायद कुछ अर्से बाद हिमाचल प्रदेश भी इस युनिट (इकाई) में आजायगा । तुरी को शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट बनाने के मुताल्लिक मेरी दो तरमीमें (संशोधन) हैं ।

मेरी ज्यादातर तरमीमें स्वीपर्स कम्युनिटी के मुताल्लिक हैं । यह एक ऐसी कम्युनिटी है जो हर इलाके में मुख्तलिफ़ नामों से पुकारी जाती है । मुख्तलिफ जमानों में लोगों ने जैसा चाहा इनका नाम डाल दिया । पंजाब में जहां तक उस बिरादरी का सम्बन्ध है, उसके दो तीन खास सैक्शन हैं । वह पंजाब, यू० पी० दिल्ली और राजस्थान वगैरह में आम तौर पर पाई जाती है और आसाम में और बंगाल में भी है और वह खास सैक्शन है । बाल्मीकी, लालबेगी, बालाशाही और झालोमालो कुछ इस किस्म के उस बिरादरी के नाम हैं । यह उस बिरादरी के अपने सैक्शन और हिस्से हैं और उनको मुखतलिफ जगह मुख्तलिफ नामों से पुकारा जाता है। यह तमाम उस स्वीपर (भंगी) समुदाय (कम्युनिटी) के सैक्शन हैं और यह मुख्तलिफ जगहों पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट में अलग अलग शामिल हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि लालबेगी कई जगहों पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट अनुसूचित जाति हैं, बाल्मीकी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट हैं और पंजाब और राजस्थान में बाल्लाशाही का नाम इनको दिया गया है । कहने का मतलब यह है कि लोगों ने मुख्तलिफ जगहों पर इस स्वीपर्स कम्युनिटी को मुख्तलिफ नाम दे डाले हैं क्योंकि स्वीपर्स का काम ऐसा गंदा और गलीज है कि जो लोग उस काम को करते हों उनकी तबियतों पर उसका असर न हो, इस वास्ते लोगों ने उनको कुछ अच्छे नाम दे दिये हैं, जैसे मेहतर और हलालखोर ताकि उस अच्छे नाम का नशा उन पर कायम रहे और वह उस गंदे काम को

करते रहें । काम तो उनका गंदा है लेकिन नाम उनको अच्छा दे दिया जाता है जैसे कि महात्मा गांधी ने उनको "हरिजन" नाम दिया था । कुछ लोग स्वीपर्स को हलालखोर कहते हैं लेकिन मैं तो सब को ही हलालखोर कहता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी इसके वास्ते तैयार न होगा कि उन स्वीपर्स को छोड़ कर बाक़ी लोगों को हम जो हलालखोर का उलटा होता है, वह उनको कहें । कहीं पर उनको भंगी कहा जाता है, कहीं पर चूड़ा कहा जाता है और कहीं पर जमादार और मेहतर के नाम से स्वीपर्स को पुकारा जाता है । मेरी स्वीपर्स कम्युनिटी के मुताल्लिक जो तरमीम (संशोधन) है उसमें एक तो यह है कि मिसाल के तौर पर हमारे पंजाब में लालबेगी को अलहदा कर दिया है, बाल्मीकी को अलहदा कर दिया है और मजहबी को अलहदा कर दिया है, इस कानून ने एक अच्छी बात की है कि हमारे हिन्दू और सिखों में जो तफरीक पैदा हो गई थी वह भी दूर हो गई है । मैं अभी अपने भाई श्री जांगड़े की तरमीम पर बोलते हुए बतला रहा था कि पैप्सु में ११६ मजहबी लिखे हुए हैं और पंजाब में सिर्फ ६४४ मजहबी (धर्मी) सरकारी आंकड़ों में दिये हुए हैं और जब हम मरदमशुमारी के कागजों पर देखते हैं तो हिन्दू चूड़ों और सिक्ख चूड़ों के नाम अलग अलग सरकारी कागजात पर लिखे हुए हैं मिले जब कि सन् १९२१ में ४७ हजार सिक्ख चूड़े के नाम से दर्ज हुए । अब वहां पर मैं समझता हू कि २ लाख के करीब मजहबी कम्युनिटी के आदमी मौजूद हैं और उनको उस हिसाब से ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (प्रशासन) में हिस्सा मिलना चाहिये तो हमारे सामने सरकारी रिपोर्ट का हवाला दे कर कह दिया जाता है कि तुम्हारी तादाद तो केवल ११६ लिखी हुई है और वह ४७ हजार जो सिक्ख चूड़े लिखे हुए हैं वे अलहदा हो जाते हैं । नतीजा यह हुआ है कि मुख्तलिफ सैक्शनों को अलग अलग दर्ज करने से उनकी तादाद बंट गई है और वे अब किसी एक जगह भी अपने लिये कोई मांग नहीं कर सकते तो बाल्मीकी बिरादरी के मुताल्लिक यह तरमीम है कि कहीं पर उनको बाल्मीकी कहा जाता है, कहीं पर भंगी, कहीं पर लालबेगी, कहीं पर बालाशाही, कहीं पर मेहतर, कहीं पर झालामालू, इस तरह के नाम हैं । कहीं पर उनको चांडाल कहा जाता है तो कहीं पर चूंकि वे फांसी देने का काम करते हैं इसलिये उनको जल्लाद का नाम दे दिया गया है । मेरी तमाम तरमीमों में यह नाम अलहदा अलहदा दिये गये हैं और मेरा कहना यह है कि यह तमाम के तमाम स्वीपर्स कम्युनिटी से ताल्लुक रखते हैं और इनके मुताल्लिक यह शुबहा नहीं हो सकता कि किसी खास सूबे में वे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट (अनुसूचित जाति) नहीं हैं, अछूत नहीं हैं और उनसे छुआछूत और भेदभाव नहीं बर्ता जाता ।

बाल्मीकी शब्द के मुताल्लिक मेरे भाई श्री बी० एस० मूर्ति ने कहा था कि उनके यहां उनसे भेदभाव नहीं बर्ता जाता और उनसे छुआछूत नहीं की जाती । हो सकता है कि वहां पर ऐसा हो और मुझे मालूम है कि कई इलाके ऐसे हैं कि जहां बाल्मीकी ब्राह्मण भी मिलते हैं और हमें उसमें कोई झगड़ा करने की बात नहीं है ।

Shri B. S. Murthy: Pege 27 of this Bill.

डा० सत्यवादी : मैं यह अर्ज करह रहा था कि अगर आपके यहां बाल्मीकी कोई ऐसा तबका है जो शिडयूल्ड कास्ट (अनुसूचित जाति) में नहीं आता और उससे आप छुआछूत नहीं करते लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हू कि इतनी बड़ी तादाद में स्वीपर्स कम्युनिटी के लोग पंजाब, यू० पो० और राजस्थान से मुल्क के मुखतलिफ हिस्सों में गये हैं, मिसाल के तौर पर मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि लाखों बाल्मीकी पंजाब और राजस्थान से बंगाल और आसाम में गए हुये हैं और मुझे मालूम है कि वहां के हमारे लोगों

[डा० सत्यवादी]

ने शिकायतें की हैं कि हम बाल्मीकियों को यहां अछूत होने के नाते जो रियायतें मिलनी चाहिये थीं, वह हमें हासिल नहीं हैं । मैं अभी बंगलोर में पिछले दिनों गया था तो उधर जो हमारे बाल्मीकी भाई गये हुए हैं वे मुझ से मिले और उन्होंने बतलाया कि उनको अछूत होने के नाते जो रियायतें मिलनी चाहिये थीं, वे उनको सुलभ नहीं हैं । लैंड रिफार्म (भूमि सुधार) का जो किस्सा चला है और उसकी वजह से जो देहात में जमींदार और किसानों और मजदूरों के दरमियान झगड़ा पैदा हो गया है, उसकी वजह से बहुत बड़ी तादाद हरिजनों की देहात से निकल कर शहरों में आ रही है और जो स्वीपर्स हैं वे बाहर जाकर भी स्वीपर्स का ही काम करते हैं, तो मैं अपनी तमाम तरमीमों (संशोधनों) पर अलहदा अलहदा तफसील में बातें न करते हुए खुलासे के तौर पर यह अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि जहां तक स्वीपर्स कम्युनिटी का ताल्लुक है यह जहां जहां जिस नाम से भी पुकारा जाता है जैसे कि लालबेगी, जमादार, हलालखोर आदि, उन्हीं स्वीपर्स लोगों को मुस्तलिफ हालात में और मुस्तलिफ जगहों पर मुस्तलिफ नामों से पुकारते रहते हैं, हालांकि वे सब के सब एक लोग हैं, मेरे कहने की मंशा यह है कि उनके मुस्तलिफ सूबों में चाहे कुछ भी नाम क्यों न हों लेकिन जो लोग स्वीपर्स कम्युनिटी के हैं और स्वीपर का काम करते हैं, उन तमाम ग्रुप्स (वर्गों) को एक जाति में एक बिरादरी में शामिल करके उनको शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट (अनुसूचित जाति) में गिना जाय, यह मेरी इन तमाम तरमीमों (संशोधनों) की मंशा है ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Members should be very brief. There are a very large number of Members who want to speak and the time is very short.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool): I beg to move:

(i) Page 5—

after line 10, *add*:

"31. Lingathari Madiga.
32. Lingathari Kumari.
33. Lingathari Mangali.
34. Lingathari Chakali."

(ii) Page 27—

after line 24, *add*:

"21. Valini or Bajas.
22. Ediga Gowds.
23. Mangali.
24. Korachi.
25. Sugali.
26. Thaudas.
27. Kumari.
28. Saliyan.
29. Kurni.
30. Padmasale".

(iii) That in the amendment proposed by me, printed as No. 98 in List No. 11 of amendments—

for the proposed entry 21, *substitute*:

"21. Valmiki or Boyas".

Regarding my amendment No. 90, I request the Government to consider the inclusion of Lingathari Madiga, Lingathari Kumari, Lingathari Mangali and Lingathari Chakali among the Scheduled Castes.

My amendment No. 98 relates to the tribes. You will see from page 27 of the Bill that in Schedule III 'valmikis' in Agency tracts have been included among the Scheduled Tribes while 'valmikis' of Rayalaseema of Andhra have been excluded. As you know, Andhra is almost divided into two sections—Circars and Rayalaseema—and the Circar area is the advanced area whereas Rayalaseema is the most backward area. The 'valmikis' of Rayalaseema are more backward than the 'valmikis' of Agency Tracts. Therefore, I submit

that Boyas, Mangalis, Korachis, Sugalis etc. should be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

The Thandas and Sugalis in most of the other States have been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes while in Andhra they have been eliminated. The Sugalis earn their livelihood by rearing cows and by selling fuel. They are very backward people and their number is not very high. Therefore, I submit that these people of Andhra also should be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Ram Dass (Hoshiarpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

(1) Page 13—

after line 2, *insert*:

"11B. Ghai".

(ii) Page 13—

after line 4, *insert*:

"12B. Sipi.
12C. Hali.
12D. Badhi
12E. Lohar (untouchable).
12F. Barahai.
12G. Thawai".

(iii) Page 13—

after line 12, *add*:

"30A. Dosali.
30B. Pumba.
30C. Hadi.
30D. Dhobi (Chhimba).
30E. Soi.
30F. Jogi (untouchables).

(iv) Page 18—

after line 13, *insert*:

'(iiia) for entry 16, substitute:—

"16. Kabirpanthis or Jilahas".'

Regarding my amendment No. 7, Ghais are people who sell cows and thereby earn their living. They are very backward people and so they may be included in the list.

In my amendment No. 8, I have asked for the inclusion of certain communities. They are living in the mountains and they are very backward.

My amendment No. 10 is for the inclusion of Dosalis, Pumbas, Hadis, Dhobis, Sois and Jogis. Regarding Dhobis, there are two classes of Dhobis. One community of dhobis are not untouchables. But there are Dhobis who are untouchables. But their number is very small and so they have not been able to draw the attention of the Government for their inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes.

In Punjab Kabirpanthis are already accepted as Scheduled Castes. In Delhi also it is the same position. In some places they are known as Julahas. I request that they may also be included as Scheduled Castes in PEPSU also.

Shri Amjad Ali (Goalpara—Garo Hills): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 29—

after line 27, *add*:

"(iii) *after* entry 8, add:

'9. Garo'".

It is a tribe inhabiting the Garo Hills in Assam. The Garo Hills, as you know, is one of the six Autonomous districts of Assam. Though Garos happen to be the inhabitants of that particular Hill, that being the original home, a large number of them live outside and are spread throughout the whole of Assam. The Garo tribes are governed by the same law throughout the State. In succession they are governed by matriarchal system. The Garos living in the plains and Garos living in the Autonomous Hill Districts have the same customs and customary laws. There is a greater concentration of Garo population in Goalpara and Kamrup districts. Though their number is considerably here, they are spread throughout the whole of Assam. My amendment seeks to include them, I

[Shri Amjad Ali.]

mean the Garos in plains also are included in the list of Scheduled Tribes plains. They are not getting the benefits because they are not included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Assam, their own home State. But all the same they are included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal. Because of this disability that they are suffering handicaps, I hope the Minister will accept my amendment.

An Hon. Member: What is the disability that they suffer now?

Shri Amjad Ali: They suffer in every way, economically and politically.

An Hon. Member: They have suffered nothing.

Shri Amjad Ali: I want that to be recorded.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It needs no reply.

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

(i) Page 21—

Omit line 37.

(ii) Page 29—

after line 5, *add*:

"15. Paite".

(iii) Page 39—

after line 31, *add* "29. Lois".

I am very glad that at long last the Backward Classes Commission has included Lois community in the list of backward classes in order to extend some facilities which we people have been enjoying since the last 4, 5 years. But they have done one injustice to this community and I wish to draw the pointed attention to this fact of the Minister. The Community has been included in the list of Scheduled Castes. Not only this country, but the whole world knows that in Manipur, untouchables, as a class, do not exist.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I wish to know who will listen to our speeches and take action.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister must be here to listen to the speeches of hon. Members.

Shri Pataskar: I would like to explain my difficulty, particularly in this matter. There are hundred of castes mentioned. I am trying to do as much justice as possible. If I am not here, Let me not be misunderstood as neglecting anybody.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would advise the hon. Minister to take one or two Deputies for the present so that they may take down notes. We have no objection.

Shri Pataskar: I am trying to listen.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every hon. Member appreciates the difficulty of the hon. Minister at this juncture. There ought to be somebody who will take notes.

Shri Rishang Keishing: I was just now saying that while I appreciate that the Lois as a backward community would be now enjoying all the facilities that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are having now, the Backward Classes Commission has done an injustice by including them in the list of Scheduled Castes. In Manipur, untouchables as a class do not exist. The Lois are aboriginals and if they had been living in any other part of the country, they would be treated as Adivasis. These people have written to the Government of India and to the Backward Classes Commission that they might be treated as a backward class or Scheduled Tribe. When the hon. Home Minister visited Manipur, these people asked me to write to him and I wrote to him saying that they were never untouchables and untouchables as a class do not exist there. He said, they cannot be Scheduled

Castes unless they are untouchables. Surprisingly enough, I find that they have been included in the list of Scheduled Castes. I wish, therefore, to move the amendment that they should be omitted from line 3, page 24 of Schedule II, and a new entry made in page 39 making them a Scheduled Tribe.

I have got another amendment. According to the Census of 1951, the population of Paite tribe in Assam is said to be 1734 males and 1639 females and 5 males in Khasi Hills. The total population is 3,378. This community has been completely omitted from the list of Scheduled Tribes in Assam. I have moved that the Paite community may be entered in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Assam.

All the sub-tribes of Nagas and Kukis in Manipur have been mentioned as independent tribes. The common name Naga or Kuki does not appear in any of these. As I said on another occasion, this will be simply considered or treated by the local people as an attempt to disintegrate the entire community. I request the hon. Minister to consider this, classify and group all the sub-tribes and put them as Naga or Kuki tribe.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (जिला गढ़वाल—पूर्व व जिला मुरादाबाद—उत्तर-पूर्व) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के शेड्यूल (अनुसूची) १ में मेरे तीन संशोधन हैं, जिनके नम्बर हैं, १६३, १६४ और १६५ और शेड्यूल (अनुसूची) ३ में मेरा एक संशोधन नम्बर १६७ है, जिनको मैं प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

I beg to move:

(i) Page 13—

Omit line 36.

(ii) Page 14—

Omit lines 4, 25, 27 and 28.

(iii) Page 15—

Omit lines 9 to 11.

(iv) Page 35—

after line 21, *insert*:

"8A—After Part VII—Punjab, *insert*:

PART—VII-A—UTTAR PRADESH

1. Bhil (Bhopa).
2. Bhoksa.
3. Bhuiya.
4. Bhutia (Khampa, Marcha, Tolcha, Jad).
5. Bora.
6. Cheru.
7. Gond (Dhuria, Naik, Ojha).
8. Jaunsari.
9. Kharwar.
10. Kol.
11. Korwa (Korku).
12. Raji (Banmanus).
13. Tharu."

उपर्युक्त संशोधनों में मेरे साथ तीन और माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने हस्ताक्षर किये हैं जिन के नाम हैं श्री राम शरण, श्री बीरबल सिंह और श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह। मेरे संशोधनों का असली मतव्य यह है कि जब कि देश के अन्य प्रान्तों में सब जगह जन-जातियों को माना गया है, केवल उत्तर प्रदेश ही ऐसा प्रान्त है जहां कि एक भी व्यक्ति शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स (अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों) की श्रेणी में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है। आपको यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि सन् १९४१ की जनगणना में लगभग तीन लाख व्यक्ति शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की श्रेणी में सम्मिलित किये गये थे, लेकिन १९५० में राष्ट्रपति जी का जो आदेश था उसके अनुसार यू० पी० के अन्दर शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को बिल्कुल ही समाप्त कर दिया गया था। अब जो यह संशोधन विधेयक यहां पर उपस्थित किया गया है, उसमें भी उनको सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है। बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन (पिछड़ी जाति आयोग) के, जिसके सभापति हमारे देश के इतने बड़े समाज-सुधारक हैं, तथा जो बहुत अनुभवी तथा बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति हैं, बहुत सोच

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

विचार के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश की १३ जातियों के बारे में सर्वसम्मत सिफारिश की है कि उनको शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स (अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों) में यानी जन-जातियों की श्रेणी में सम्मिलित किया जाये, लेकिन फिर भी चूंकि यू० पी० की सरकार ने शायद इसका विरोध किया है, इसलिये हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार का गृह-मंत्रालय इसको स्वीकार नहीं कर रहा है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो-एक उदाहरण आपके सम्मुख पेश करना चाहता हूं । हमारे यू० पी० के मिर्ज़ापुर ज़िले में गोंड जाति के लोग रहते हैं, लेकिन उनको शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में शामिल नहीं किया गया है । इनको सन् १९५० के आदेश के अनुसार शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में रखा गय था । उनका एतराज़ यह है कि हमें क्यों शैड्यूल्ड कास्टस में रखा जा रहा है, जब कि हम शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट नहीं हैं, हमें शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में रखा जाये । उनका अपना एक इतिहास है । वे अपने आप को राजपूत जाति का मानते हैं । आप जानते ही हैं कि गोंडवाना नाम का एक बड़ा राज्य भारत वर्ष में था । अतः उनको, मैं समझता हूं, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में रखना उनके प्रति एक अन्याय करना है । विन्ध्य प्रदेश में गोंड लोगों को शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में शामिल किया गया है । अब आप देखिये कि एक बराबर वाले प्रान्त में एक जाति के लोगों को तो शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में रखा जाता है, परन्तु उसी के साथ लगने वाले दूसरे प्रान्त में उनको शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट माना जाता है । इस तरह का भेद क्यों किया जाता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया ।

इसी तरह से हमारे यू० पी० में अल्मोड़ा, गढ़वाल और टिहरी-गढ़वाल यह तीन पर्वतीय ज़िले हैं और भोटिया जाति के जो लोग यहां रहते हैं । उनके रीति-रिवाज, वैष-भूषा इत्यादि सभी दूसरे लोगों से भिन्न हैं । हिमाचल प्रदेश में, पंजाब में तथा दार्जिलिंग में, उनको शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की श्रेणी में रखा गया है, परन्तु यू० पी० ही एक ऐसा प्रदेश है जहां पर उनको, इस श्रेणी में न रख कर, सब सुविधाओं से वंचित कर दिया गया है । यह उनके प्रति बड़ा अन्याय है । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि वे कौन से विशेष कारण हैं जिनको दृष्टि में रखते हुये उनको सब सुविधाओं से वंचित किया गया है । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि गढ़वाल ज़िले की नीतिघाटो के जो भोटिया लोग हैं उनमें से कुछ ने बी० ए० पास कर लिया है । चूंकि वहां पर शिक्षा की सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं है, इस वास्ते उन्होंने देर में पढ़ाई आरम्भ की और अब वे नौकरी तलाश कर रहे हैं । लेकिन चूंकि उनकी उम्र चार या पांच साल अधिक हो गई है, इस लिये उनको नौकरी में नहीं लिया जा रहा है । यदि उनको शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में शामिल कर लिया जाये तो उनको बड़ी आसानी से नौकरी मिल सकती है और वे अपने तथा अपने घर वालों का पेट भर सकते हैं तथा अपने इलाके का विकास भी कर सकते हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं और अधिक न कहते हुये केवल इस सदन का ध्यान कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ १५५ के पैरा ८ की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं । कमीशन (आयोग) ने कहा है :

"The policy of the Uttar Pradesh Government regarding the Tribes in their State is somewhat unusual. The Government have refused to classify any group as tribals. They insist that there is no need to classify any of the tribes as such. The reason advanced by them was that this would create new problems, though they conceded that some of the communities who were living in inaccessible forest areas and in the hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh were very backward and deserved all help that was now being accorded to the tribals in other States. This, in our view, is not a sound policy."

यह उनकी राय है । The Commission adds:

"It is unwise for Uttar Pradesh to follow a distinctly different

policy from that pursued by the neighbouring States, especially when the conditions of life and surroundings of these tribals are almost identical. The poor hill people in the border areas fail to understand why they are tribals in one place while their kith and kin in the neighbouring hamlets are not tribals. We are unable to accept the opinion of the Government of Uttar Pradesh and recommend that the tribals found in Uttar Pradesh should be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes."

मैं समझता हूं कि कमीशन ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से जांच पड़ताल करने के बाद सिफारिश की है और भारत सरकार को उसे टालना नहीं चाहिये। मैं ने जो संशोधन रखे हैं, उन पर मेरे प्रान्त के अन्य सदस्यों ने भी हस्ताक्षर किये हैं। अतः मैं आशा करता हूं कि गृह मंत्री महोदय और भारत सरकार उन पर ध्यान देंगे और उन को स्वीकार करेंगे।

Shri B. R. Verma (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt.—South—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

(i) Page 5—

after line 7, *insert*:

"27A. Dhobi or Rajaka".

(ii) Page 6—

after 25, *insert*:

"7A. Dhobi, Dhoba, Rajaka".

(iii) Page 7—

after line 19, *insert*:

"5A. Dhobi, Rajaka, Mala, Agasa, Madiwala".

(iv) Page 8—

after line 23, *insert*:

"16A. Dhobi, Rajaka, Madiwala, Agasa, Mala".

(v) Page 13—

after line 4, *insert*:

"12B. Dhobi, Rajaka".

(vi) Page 15—

after line 25, *insert*:

"11A. Dhobi, Rajaka".

(vii) Page 17—

after line 11, *insert*:

"13A. Dhobi, Dhoba, Rajaka".

(viii) Page 17—

after line 32, *insert*:

"5A. Dhobi, Madiwala, Agasa, Dhoba, Rajaka".

(ix) Page 18—

after line 11, *insert*:

"11B. Dhobi, Rajaka".

(x) Page 19—

after line 13, *insert*:

"22A. Dhobi".

(xi) Page 21—

after line 6, *insert*:

"20A. Dhobi".

(xii) Page 24—

after line 5, *insert*:

"25A. Dhobi".

(xiii) Page 26—

after line 20, *insert*:

"7A. Dhobi"

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों में धोबी जाति बहुत ही पिछड़ी हुई है। कई सूबों में तो यह जाति मेहतर और भंगी वगैरह से भी ज्यादा गिरी हुई है। इस के बावजूद हम देखते हैं कि आंध्र, बम्बई, मैसूर, पंजाब, मध्य भारत, मध्य प्रदेश, पैप्सू, राजस्थान और विन्ध्य प्रदेश में उन को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में नहीं रखा गया है। जहां तक राजस्थान का सवाल है, वहां इन लोगों की हालत बहुत गिरी हुई है। इन की आर्थिक दशा बहुत खराब है और शिक्षा में तो वे "निल" हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आदि-काल से लेकर आज तक भंगी, धोबी और धानुक ये तीन जातियां इतनी गिरी हुई समझी जाती हैं कि उन का छुआ हुआ पान भी नहीं खाया जाता है।

Shri Thimmaiah: Dhobies are not untouchables.

Shri B. R. Verma: They are untouchables.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has got only two minutes to speak, and not to converse.

श्री बु० रा० वर्मा : जैसा कि हमारे भाई कहते हैं, हो सकता है कि मैसूर में धोबी अनटचेबल न हों, लेकिन दूसरे सूबों में तो उनकी हालत बहुत गिरी हुई है । जहां तक विन्ध्य प्रदेश, मध्य भारत और मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल है, वहां पर बैकवर्ड क्लासिज कमीशन (पिछड़ी जाति आयोग) ने भी धोबियों को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में रखने की सिफारिश की है, लेकिन इस बिल में उन सूबों में भी धोबियों को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में नहीं रखा गया है । हिमाचल प्रदेश में धोबियों को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में रखा गया है, लेकिन पंजाब और पेप्सू में, जहां उन की हालत हिमाचल प्रदेश के धोबियों से अच्छी नहीं है, उन को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की लिस्ट में नहीं रखा गया है ।

मध्य भारत और मध्य प्रदेश में भी धोबियों की हालत अत्यन्त शोचनीय है । शिक्षा में भी वे "निल" हैं । उन के बच्चे गरीबी के कारण पढ़ नहीं सकते हैं और सरकार द्वारा उन को कोई सहूलियत नहीं मिलती है । अगर इन प्रदेशों में इन को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में शामिल कर लिया जाय, तो इन की दशा कुछ सुधर सकती है । अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया, तो एक दिन वह आने वाला है जब इनकी हालत बहुत ज्यादा खराब हो जायगी और समाज में वे सबसे नीचे हो जायेंगे ।

Shri B. D. Pande (Almora Distt.—North-East): I have got a small amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everybody who is being called has an amendment.

Shri Ganpati Ram (Jaunpur Distt.—East—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

(i) Page 6, line 18—

after "Chamar" *insert* "Jaiswar".

(ii) Page 14, line 3—

after "Chamar" *insert* "*Charmakar*".

(iii) Page 14, line 3—

add at the end "Jaiswar".

(iv) Page 22, line 20—

after "Chamar" *insert* "*Charmakar*".

(v) Page 22, line 20—

after "Chamar" *insert* "Jaiswar".

(vi) Page 14, line 3—

add at the end:

"Jaiswar or Kureel or Charmakar".

(vii) Page 15—

(i) *after* line 5, *add*:

"64. Gond" and

(ii) *omit* lines 9 to 11.

(viii) Page 15, lines 6 and 7—

omit "excluding Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions".

(ix) Page 14, *for* line 3, *substitute*:

"24. Chamar, Ravidas, Dhusia, Jhusia, Jatava, Jaiswar or Kureel."

उपाध्यक्ष-महोदय, सब से पहले मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ ऐसी जातियां हैं, जो कि चमारों की सब-कास्ट्स कही जाती हैं, जैसे रैदास, रविदास, चर्मकार, जैसवार, कुरील और जाटव । ये जातियां चमारों में आती हैं लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जब कभी इन जातियों के पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थी स्कालरशिप का फार्म भरते हैं और अपनी जाति चर्मकार, जैसवार, या कुरील लिखते हैं, तो उन को स्कालरशिप नहीं मिलता है । उन का फार्म वापिस कर दिया जाता है और उन को वैरिफिकेशन

(सत्यापन) वगैरह करानी पड़ती है और बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। मेरी यह साधारण सी अपील है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में शिड्यूल्ड कास्टस में जहां चमार, धूसिया, झूसिया और जाटव को रखा गया है उन्हीं के साथ कुरील, रैदास, रविदास, चर्मकार और जैसवार को भी जोड़ दिया जाय।

मुझे इस बात की बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि कमीशन ने जिन आठ जातियों को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में शामिल करने का सुझाव दिया था, उन में से सरकार ने बलाई, खटिक, कोरी, मुसहर और तारपाली को शामिल कर लिया है। लेकिन एक जाति बियार को छोड़ दिया गया है, हालांकि उस की दशा मुसहर से भी खराब है। वे लोग फावड़ा चला कर और कलड़ी बेच कर रोजी कमाते हैं और पत्तों के झोंपड़े बना कर रहते हैं। मेरे ख्याल में उन लोगों में एक लाख में से एक भी शिक्षित न होगा। वे लोग मिरजापुर और बनारस की पूर्वी तहसील में रहते हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि जैसे मुसहर को लिस्ट में रखा गया है, उसी तरह बियार को भी रख कर और उन को शैक्षिक, आर्थिक, और औद्योगिक सहायता दे कर उन का उत्थान किया जाय।

मुझे इस बात की भी प्रसन्नता है कि कमीशन (आयोग) की रीकमेंडेशन (सिफारिश के अनुसार भूइया, बोरा, चेरू, गोडर, धुरिया नायक, ओझा, खखार, कोल, कोरवा और वनमानुष जातियों को शामिल कर लिया गया है, लेकिन थारू, मोंड, योडिया, भोड़, धीमर, दुतिया, सोरहिया और रवानी जातियों को शामिल नहीं किया गया है, हालांकि उन की शैक्षिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक दशा उतनी ही दयनीय है, जितनी कि अन्य जातियों की है। अगर सरकार इन को भी लिस्ट में शामिल कर लें तो उन का भी उत्थान हो सकता है।

मुझे इस बात का बड़ा आश्चर्य है कि १९३१ में हरिजनों की आबादी १,२८,५०,००० थी, लेकिन १९४१ में वह १,१९,००,००० रह गई और १९५१ में वह घट कर १,१४,५०,००० रह गई, जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हिन्दुओं की आबादी १९३१ में ३,६७,००,००० थी, १९४१ में बढ़ कब ४,४६,००,००० हो गई और १९५१ में और भी बढ़ कर ५,१७,००,००० हो गई। दूसरे शब्दों में १९३१ से १९४१ तक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की आबादी ७.२८ परसेंट घट गई और १९४१ से १९५१ तक ३.७८ परसेंट घट गई। १९३१ से १९५१ के बीच उन की आबादी १०.८ परसेंट घट गई है। इस के मुकाबले में और जातियों की आबादी १९३१ से १९४१ तक ३३.६८ परसेंट (प्रतिशत) बढ़ी, १९४१ से १९५१ तक १३.७४ परसेंट बढ़ी और टोटल आबादी ४०.४८ परसेंट बढ़ी।

तो इन लोगों की टोटल आबादी....

उपाध्यक्ष-महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य का समय पूरा हो गया है।

श्री यशपति राम : मुझे केवल इतना ही और कहना है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को संविधान द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों की रक्षा की जाये।

Shri Gopi Ram (Mandi-Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

(i) Page 24, line 15—
after "Lohar" *insert*:
"(untouchable)".

(ii) Page 24—
after line 32, *add*:
"53. Pumba
54. Soi
55. Hadi
56. Ghai
57. Thawin (untouchable)".

(iii) Page 35, line 21—
add at the end "Lamba Khampa, Kanaura".

[Shri Gopi Ram]

(iv) Page 35—

after line 21, *add*:

"(4) Gujar

(5) Lahaula".

मैं अपना अमेंडमेंट नम्बर (संशोधन संख्या) १२ पेश नहीं करना चाहता । मेरा काम बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन ने बहुत कुछ पूरा कर दिया है । मेरे अमेंडमेंट्स में मेरे साथ श्री हेमराज और श्री रामदास का भी नाम लिखा है ।

उपाध्यक्ष-महोदय : श्री रामदास तो बोल चुके हैं ।

श्री गोपी राम : मुझे अमेंडमेंट नम्बर १३ के बारे में यह कहना है कि हमारे यहां लोहार दो प्रकार के होते हैं, एक सवर्ण और दूसरे अछूत । मेरा सुझाव है कि जो अछूत लोहार हैं उनके सामने ब्रेकिट (कोष्टक) में अछूत लिख दिया जाना चाहिये ।

अमेंडमेंट नम्बर १४ के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि हमारे यहां की कुछ शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट की जातियों को लिस्ट में शामिल नहीं किया गया है जैसे पुम्बा, सोई, हाडी, घाई और थाविन । पुम्बा रुई धुनने का काम करते हैं । सोई दरजी का काम करते हैं, हाडी लकड़ी का काम करते हैं, घाई घास आदि लाने का काम करते हैं और थाविन मकान बनाने का काम करते हैं । ये थाविन दो प्रकार के होते हैं एक टचेबिल और दूसरे अनटचेबिल । मैं चाहता हूं कि ये जो अनटचेबिल (अस्पृश्य) थाविन हैं उनके आगे ब्रेकिट में अनटचेबिल लिख दिया जाये ।

Shri Niranjan Jena (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack — Reserved — Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

Page 11—

Omit line 22.

The community called Kummari has been included in item No. 49 in Part VI relating to Orissa, as belonging to the Scheduled Castes. But I regret to say that Kumbhara and Kummari are one and the same caste. In north Orissa they use the expression 'Kumbhara' and in South Orissa they are called 'Kummari'. But they are one caste and they have been treated as caste Hindus, and they have got their relationship with each other throughout the State.

I do not understand why Kumbhara has been excluded and Kummari has been included. If you go through the Report of the Backward Classes Commission, you will find that Kumbhara has been recommended for inclusion among backward classes. But here I do not understand why Kumbhara has been left out and Kummari has been included.

If the population of the Scheduled Castes is to be increased in this way from year to year, I do not understand how their upliftment is possible within a short period. Whatever amount is allotted by the State Government or by the Central Government from year to year is not at all sufficient for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Again, if large sections of people or caste Hindus are to be included in the list of Scheduled Castes, I do not think it would be possible to solve the problem within the time scheduled under the Constitution. I think it will take a long time to bring these sections of people on to an equal level with the Hindus.

I therefore request the Home Minister to exclude Kummari from the list of Scheduled Castes.

श्री भटकर (बुलडाना अकोला—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातिया) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सन् १९३१ की मर्दुम शुमारी में जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स लिखी हैं और जो बिल में शामिल की गयी हैं वे बराबर नहीं हैं । बिल में कम जातियां शामिल की गयी हैं । इन जातियों की संख्या बराबर कम होती चली गयी है । इनकी

जो संख्या १९३१ की मर्दुमशुमारी के समय थी वह आगे बराबर सन् १९५१ तक कम होती चली गयी है । ऐसा मालूम होता है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जैसा चाहती है वैसी ही इनकी संख्या लिख दी जाती है । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट लिस्ट में धोबी आज भी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट में लिखे जाते हैं मगर इस संशोधन में नहीं हैं । बुरुट या ब्रुड शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के हैं इनको भी शामिल किया जाना चाहिये । वैसे ही कुछ चमार हैं जिनको शामिल नहीं किया गया है । हमारे यहां मध्य प्रदेश में मराठी चमार बोले जाते हैं । उनको मराठी डोर भी कहते हैं । मेरा सुझाव यह है और मैं चाहता हूं कि मराठी चमार और मराठी डोर भी इसमें शामिल कर लिये जायें ताकि इनको भी फायदा मिल सके ।

Shri K. L. More (Kolhapur-*cum*-Satara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

(i) Page 7—

after line 6, *add*:

"26. Chakrawadya-Dasar
27. Chuhar or Chuhra
28. Dakaleru
29. Kolcha or Kolgha
30. Shingdav or Shingadya
31. Sochi
32. Timali
33. Vankar
34. Vitholia".

(ii) Page 7—

for lines 21 and 22, *substitute*:

"7. Mang, Matang, Dankhni-Mang, Mang-Mahashi, Mang-Garudi, Madari, Garudi or Radhe-Mang".

(iii) Page 6, line 19—

omit "Madig".

(iv) Page 6—

for line 34, *substitute*:

"16. Mang, Matang, Mini-madig, or Madig".

The purpose of my amendments Nos. 354 and 355 is to place "Madig" in the proper order. If my amendment is accepted, item 16 would read as follows: "Mang, Matang, Mini-madig or Madig". The reason why I am placing "Madig" in this way is that formerly this community was in list No. 21, under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order, 1950. So I am not making any substantial change. Only I am putting them in proper order.

My purpose in moving amendment No. 253 is for the inclusion of certain castes which have been excluded. They were in the former order. The Backward Classes Commission has not given any substantial or convincing reasons for their exclusion. So I am requesting the hon. Minister to include them. The castes are: Chakrawadaya-Dasar, Chuhar or Chuhra, Dakaleru, Kolcha or Kolgha, Shingdav or Shingadya, Sochi, Timali—it is 'Timali'; in the list through misprint it is put as 'Jimali'—, Vankar and Vitholia.

With regard to amendment No. 325, I am just giving the synonym or better word for "Mang" because in Maharastra and in the Marathwada area and in Madhya Pradesh, all of them are called "Matang". "Mang" is a very comtemptuous or detestable word. Therefore, I am suggesting that lines 21 and 22 may be put as I have indicated in amendment No. 325. These are, of course, very simple amendments and I hope there would not be any objection for accepting them. I commend my amendments.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry I cannot call any more hon. Members now. I have to call the hon. Minister and I am sure that Government have considered all those amendments that have come and they must have made up their minds and will give a reply to them, and see whether they can be accepted.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): We would have to submit our memoranda.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may.

Shri B. K. Das: Will they go on record?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sure Government must have looked into all the amendments that have been submitted.

Shri B. K. Das: We do not know that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member would appreciate that the House itself had placed a time limit.

Shri Balmiki: There are so many amendments of mine to the First Schedule and I have little time at my disposal. I want to speak only on one.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already said that it is not possible now to extend the time.

Shri Balmiki: I want to speak only on one amendment; one minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If one minute for everybody is given then it may make 20 minutes.

Shri Jangde *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Jangde has already spoken twice.

Shri Keshavaiengar (Bangalore North): Let me move my amendment; the Home Minister was pleased to accept it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is brought to the notice of the hon Minister he will reply to that.

An Hon. Member: Only one minute, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One minute for each Member would mean another 20 minutes; how can I accommodate?

Shri Balmiki: About the Koris nobody has said anything; there is my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If Members wish that one minute may be given to each Member, I am prepared to give. Is this the desire of the House that another 15 minutes may be given to this?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection.

An Hon. Member: Time should be given State-wise.

Shri I. Eacharan (Ponnani—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I have my amendment No. 103. It is to add the 3 communites, 'Kanakkan, Pulayan and Vettuvan'.

These are the three major communities in Malabar. Pulayan has been classified as a Scheduled Tribe. They have not got the characterisitics of the Scheduled Tribes. Their social customs and occupations and other things are just as those of the Scheduled Castes. I, therefore, say that this caste should be added along with the other two castes Kanakkan and Vettuvan who are the Scheduled Castes in Malabar district and these three should be classified as Scheduled Castes throughout the new State of Kerala when it is formed.

श्री बाल्मीकी : I beg to move:

Page 15—

for lines 6 to 11, *substitute*:

"64. Kori

65. Gond".

आज हमारे देश में भंगियों और बाल्मीकियों की हालत अछूतपन के लिहाज से बिल्कुल गिरी हुई है और कम से कम गांधी जी ने "भंगी" शब्द अपने मुंह से इस्तेमाल किया है, तो सारी स्टेट्स के अन्दर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहता हूं कि भंगी शब्द शामिल कर लिया जाये ।

दूसरा जो मेरा अमेंडमेंट नम्बर (संशोधन संख्या) ३५६ है जिसमें कोरी और गोंड के वास्ते कहा गया है और कोरी और गोंड कुछ क्षेत्र के अन्दर ही नहीं बल्कि सारे सूबे के अन्दर परिगणित जाति लिस्ट

में शामिल कर लिये जायें, यह मेरे अमेंट-मेंट की मंशा है। यह बात ठीक है कि कोरियों की हालत यकीनी तौर से खराब है और उसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिये और वे काफी गरीब और पिछड़े हुये लोग हैं और सारे सूबे में उनको शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट में शामिल समझा जाये।

जहां तक गोंडो का ताल्लुक है वे हमारे यहां भरे पड़े हैं। वह कहां तक ट्राइब्स (आदिम जातियों) के अन्दर हैं यह हमारे प्रदेश का प्रश्न है। जब मैं पढ़ता था तो मेरे साथी गोंड लड़कों को अछूतपन के लिहाज से सहूलियतें मिलती थीं लेकिन आज वह अलहदा होना चाहते हैं। ट्राइब्स के लिहाज से जो कुछ मेरे साथी श्री भक्त दर्शन जी ने कहा है वह बहुत ठीक है। मैं ने ट्राइब्स के बीच में अपने सूबे में काम किया है और मैं जानता हूं कि जौनसर बावर और दूसरे स्थानों में उन की हालत बड़ी नाजुक है। उनकी स्थिति को उनके रहन सहन, सभ्यता, नृत्य तथा कला और जीवन को ध्यान में रख कर सुधारा जाय। मैं चाहता हूं कि उनको भी उन्नति का अवसर दिया जाय।

श्री जांगड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल सदन का एक मिनट समय लेना चाहता हूं। पहले तो मुझे यह कहना है कि मैं ने देखा है कि कई राज्य सरकारों ने बहुत सी ऐसी जातियों को शामिल किया है, १०, १५ जातियां जिन की कि टोटल पापुलेशन (कुल जनसंख्या) केवल १५ या २० हजार के हैं जब कि उन्हों ने एक, दो ऐसी जातियों को उस में शामिल करने से छोड़ दिया है जिन की संख्या २, २ लाख और ३, ३ लाख है और ऐसा करना हम हरिजनों के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय करना है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों का यह आखिरी चुनाव है और इस प्रकार की नीति किसी राज्य सरकार को बर्तनी नहीं चाहिये।

इतना कहने के बाद मैं अपने संशोधनों पर आता हूं। मेरा संशोधन यह है कि सत्यनामी जाति के लोग बिहार, आसाम और बंगाल में हजारों और लाखों की तादाद में पहुंचे हुए हैं और वहां पर इंडस्ट्रियल ऐरिया में औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में जा कर काम करते हैं, उन को वहां पर हरिजन माना जाय।

इस के अतिरिक्त मुझे यह कहना है कि मध्य प्रदेश में गोंडा और पनका बहुत पिछड़ी हुई जातियां हैं और उन्हें आज भी अछूत माना जाता है, वे ट्राइबल ऐरिया में कम रहती हैं, प्लेंस में ज्यादा रहती हैं मैं चाहूंगा कि गोंडा जाति को और पनका जाति को हरिजनों में शामिल किया जाय। जहां तक पनका जाति का ताल्लुक है उस को भी अछूत माना जाता है और कई स्थानों पर उस के प्रति छुआछूत बर्ते जाने की शिकायतें मिली हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि पनका जाति जिस की हालत बहुत खराब है और जिन के पास जमीन नहीं है, उन को भी शामिल किया जाय।

श्री प० ल० बारुपाल (गंगानगर-झुंझनू—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे संशोधन ११८ नम्बर से १२२ नम्बर तक हैं। मैं अधिक न कह कर राजस्थान के विषय में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान में जो अनुसूचित जातियां पहले सूची में शामिल होने से छूट गई थीं उन को गृह मंत्रालय ने शामिल कर ली है जिस से यह होगा कि आज तक जो परिगणित जाति होते हुए भी अपने अधिकारों से वंचित थीं अब उन के वाजिब अधिकार प्राप्त हो जायेंगे।

यहां पर मैं यह सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान में कुछ ऐसे लोग जो कि स्वीपर्स का एक ही पेशा करते हैं, जैसे कि भंगी, मेहतर, बाल्मीकी, आदि इसी प्रकार दूसरी जातियां जैसे मेघ, मेघवंशी, मेघवाल, कोट-वाल, चमार, बालाई, बैरुआ, भांभी और कामड़िया, उन सब को एक ही सूची में

[श्री प० ल० बारूपाल]

शामिल कर दिया जाय और ज्वाइंट कर के रक्खा जाय और ऐसा होने से हरिजनों के अन्दर एकता बढ़ेगी और भाईचारे का भाव बढ़ेगा । जब तक कि हम लोग इस देश के अन्दर से छुआछूत को खत्म नहीं कर देंगे और आपस में एक दूसरे के साथ सहयोग नहीं करेंगे तब तक इस देश के अन्दर जातीयता और साम्प्रदायिकता बढ़ेगी और मैं समझता हूं कि इस मुल्क से जातीयता और साम्प्रदायिकता को खत्म करने का एक ही तरीका है कि ऐसी तमाम हरिजन जातियां जो एक पेशा करती हैं, जिन की एक संस्कृति है, एक खान पान, रस्म और रिवाज हैं, उन को एक ही लिस्ट में रक्खा जाय तो इस से हरिजनों में आपस में बंधुत्व और भातृभाव बढ़ेगा । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि जो मेरे ११८ से ले कर १२२ तक संशोधन हैं उन को मान लिया जाय और जो जुदा जुदा हैं उन को एक जगह करने में सरकार को क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है । क्योंकि वह जातियां परिगणित जाति की सूची में तो सरकार ने मान ही ली हैं आशा है इस में सरकार को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी ।

Shri B. K. Das: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 16, line 1—

add at the end "or Dalai".

3 P.M.

This caste Dalai was recommended by the Backward Classes Commission to be included in the list of Scheduled Castes. I do not know why this caste has been omitted. I understand that in the opinion of the State Government this caste appears to be an obscure one. I do not know the reason for this. This caste lives in my constituency and also in my district and the contiguous district of the 24 Parganas. I know that in the West Bengal list, in entry 23, the caste Kandra is there. I know that this is the same caste and is known, in some parts of the district, as Dalai. During the census enumeration, they mentioned their name as Dalai but they have not been enumerated so. Kandra caste is given there but the number has been less than what it ought to be. For that reason, I have mentioned Dalai with Kandra and I think there will be no difficulty in including this caste.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र (जिला मथुरा–पश्चिम): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे अमेंडमेंट २५५ और २५८ हैं जो कि इस प्रकार हैं :

(i) Page 13—

omit line **33**.

(ii) Page 15—

for lines 6 to 8 *substitute*: "**64.** Kori".

अमेंडमेंट (संशोधन) नं० २५५ के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बेलदार एक जाति है जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स (अनुसूचित जातियां) में सम्मिलित की गई है इस आर्डर के मुताबिक । बेलदार जाति की एक कांफ्रेंस दिसम्बर, १९५१ में उत्तर प्रदेश में हुई थी । उस में उन्हों ने मांग की थी कि हमारी जाति को पिछड़ी जातियों की लिस्ट में न रक्खा जाय । उन में से हमारा नाम निकाल दिया जाय । उस के बाद बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमिशन (पिछड़ी जाति आयोग) आया, उस के सामने भी यह मांग की गई कि उन को पिछड़ी जातियों में से निकाल दिया जाय । उस के बाद भी यह बेलदार जाति इस आर्डर में मौजूद है ।

मेरा अमेंडमेंट नं० २५५ इस लिये है कि बेलदार जाति को शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में से निकाल दिया जाय ।

दूसरा अमेंडमेंट नं० २५८ कोरी जाति के मुताल्लिक है । कोरी जाति को जितने भी हमारे प्रदेश हैं उन सब में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में माना गया है । लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के तीन डिवीजनों, रुहेलखंड, मेरठ और आगरा, में कोरी जाति को शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स में नहीं रक्खा गया है । बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन ने

भी इस के लिये कोई वजह नहीं बतलाई कि क्यों कोरी को इन तीन डिवीजनों में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स से निकाल दिया है जब कि उन के विवाह शादी के तरीके, खान पान सारे सूने में चलते हैं और दूसरे सूबों में भी चलते हैं। उन लोगों के रीति रिवाज, रहन सहन की दशा, सभी कुछ एक सा है। उन के लिये यह भी नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इन तीन डिवीजनों में इस जाति की संख्या बहुत कम है। सन् १९३१ की मर्दमशुमारी के अनुसार इन तीन डिवीजनों में उन की संख्या १ लाख, ८० हजार थी। फिर भी इस जाति को अछूत जाति के अन्दर प्रतिनिधित्व देने से वंचित रखा गया है। मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि इस भेदभाव को मिटा देना चाहिये।

श्री रा० चं० शर्मा (मुरैना भिंड) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना संशोधन नं० २३ प्रस्तुत करता हूं जो इस प्रकार है :

Page 17—

After line 24, *add*:

"27. Dhobi".

इस का आशय परिशिष्ट १ के भाग ११ में धोबी को शामिल करने से है। धोबी तो हमेशा से ही अस्पृश्य माना जाता रहा है और दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी जैसे विन्ध्य प्रदेश, भोपाल, बिहार, वैस्ट बंगाल, इन सभी में धोबी को अस्पृश्य माना जाता है तथा अनुसूचित जातियों में उन का नाम दर्ज है। पता नहीं मध्य भारत में यह जाति अनुसूचित जातियों में नहीं रक्खी गई। जो बैकवर्ड क्लासेस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई है, उस ने भी सिफारिश की है कि धोबियों को अनुसूचित जातियों में शामिल कर लिया जाय। तो इस उद्देश्य से मैं यह संशोधन पेश कर रहा हूं, आशा है कि यह मान लिया जायेगा।

श्री उइके (मंडला-जबलपुर दक्षिण—रक्षित—अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने यह अमेंडमेंट पेश करना चाहता हूं।

I beg to move:

(i) Page 13—

omit lines 16, 17, 19, 20 and 36.

(ii) Page 14—

omit lines 2, 4, 25, 27, 28, 30 and 36.

(iii) Page 15—

(i) *omit* line 1; and

(ii) *omit* lines 9 to 11.

(iv) Page 30 and 31—

for lines 31 to 37 and lines 1 to 9 respectively, *substitute*:

"(a) Throughout the State."

(v) Page 35—

after line 21, *insert*:

'8A. After Part VII—Punjab, *insert*:

"PART VIIA—UTTAR PRADESH

1. Agariya
2. Badi
3. Baheliya
4. Baiga
5. Bhil (Bhopa)
6. Bhoksa
7. Bhuiya
8. Bhutia (Khampa, Marcha, Tolcha, Jad)
9. Boria or Bora
10. Chero or Cheru
11. Jaunsari
12. Kharwar
13. Kol
14. Korwa (Korku)
15. Majhwar
16. Patari
17. Raji (Banmanus)
18. Saharya
19. Tharu
20. Gond (Dhuria, Naik Ojha)".'

(vi) Page 36—

for lines 10 to 12, *substitute*:

'"2. Throughout the State:—"'

[श्री उइके]

अमेंडमेंट नं० ६९, ७० और ७१ यू० पी० के सम्बन्ध में हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारे आदिवासी भाई काफी रहते हैं। पिछड़े हुए क्लासेज कमीशन ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट उनके सम्बन्ध में दी है, जिस को कि मेरे मित्र ने पढ़ कर सुनाया है। मैं उस को दोहराना नहीं चाहता। यू० पी० सरकार ने अपने राज्य में आदिवासियों का होना जब कलंक समझा है तो क्या इस से भी बढ़ कर लज्जा और कलंक की यह बात नहीं है कि उन्होंने आदिवासियों को अस्पृश्यों की लिस्ट में डाल दिया है। मैं समझता हूं कि अस्पृश्यता भारत में सब से हीन चीज है। जो गोंड आदिवासी हैं, वह बंगाल में भी आदिवासी हैं, बिहार में आदिवासी हैं, उड़ीसा में, मध्य प्रदेश, भोपाल, विन्ध्य प्रदेश, मध्य भारत, सभी जगहों में आदिवासी ही माने जाते हैं, बम्बई में आदिवासी हैं, मद्रास में भी आदिवासी ही गिने जाते हैं, पता नहीं कैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में गोंड जाति शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट में हो गई। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन के कहते हुए भी उन को शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में डाल दिया गया है, भारत के सात आठ प्रान्तों में ऐसा नहीं है केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में ही उन की गिनती हरिजनों में की जाती है। वहां पर गोंड लोग आदिवासी नहीं माने जाते हैं। इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में उन को शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की लिस्ट में से निकाल दिया जाय। पिछड़ी जातियों में ही लिख दिया जाय तो भी मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी, एडवान्स जाति में लिख दिया जाय, लेकिन हरिजनों में उन का नाम न लिखा जाय। यू० पी० की सरकार ने यह सब से अपमानजनक बात उन के लिये की है और मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जितनी आदिवासी जातियों के सम्बन्ध में पिछड़ी जातियों के कमीशन ने सुझाव दिया है कि उन को अनुसूचित जातियों की लिस्ट से निकाल कर शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में डाल दिया जाय, उनको जल्दी से जल्दी वहां से हटा कर शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स (अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों) में सम्मिलित कर देना चाहिये।

मेरा दूसरा संशोधन मध्य प्रदेश और मध्य भारत के सम्बन्ध में है।

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Sir, I rise on a point of order. I find that Gond is not in the list for U.P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is complaining about that. He says that in as many as eight States it is there while it is not there in U.P.

Shri Jaipal Singh: What is the argument?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants it to be included here as well; that is his point.

श्री उइके : मध्य प्रदेश और मध्य भारत दोनों ही ऐसे प्रान्त हैं जहां आदिवासी रीजनल बेसिस पर माने गये हैं। भारतवर्ष के जितने भी प्रान्त हैं, उन्हों ने जितनी आदिवासियों की जातियां मानी हैं, सब पूरे प्रान्त के लिये मानी हैं, चाहे वह कहीं भी रहती हों, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में और मध्य भारत में रीजनल बेसिस पर मानी गई हैं। अगर कोई यह कहता है कि जंगलों में रहने से ही किसी को आदिवासी माना जा सकता है, मैदान में रहने से नहीं, तो अभी मध्य प्रदेश के मुताल्लिक अमेंडिंग बिल में जो कुछ किया गया है वह किस हिसाब से किया गया है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। पहिले राज्य सरकार ने जिन इलाकों को प्लेन्स में आदिवासी घोषित नहीं किया था अब प्लेन्स के इलाके में लोगों को आदिवासी घोषित किया गया है, लेकिन किन्हीं किन्हीं जिलों में जिन तहसीलों में आदिवासियों की संख्या ज्यादा है उन को तो छोड़ दिया गया है, जब कि कुछ तहसीलों को जिन में उन की संख्या कम है, उन्हें ले लिया गया है। मैं आप को बतलाता हूं कि जबलपुर जिले की जबलपुर तहसील में आदिवासियों की संख्या ६६,२५१

है, इस को आदिवासी एरिया घोषित नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन जबलपुर जिले की सिहोरा तहसील को जिस की आबादी ५६,४६० है, मुरवारा तहसील जिस की आबादी ५८,००२ है और पाटन तहसील जिस की आबादी २३,३१४ है, उन को घोषित कर दिया गया है। इस तरह से जहां पर ३६ परसेंट से ज्यादा आबादी आदिवासियों की है उस को तो शामिल नहीं किया गया है, जब कि कम आबादी वाले इलाकों को शामिल कर लिया गया है। इस तरह के बहुत से उदाहरण मैं दे सकता हूं, लेकिन अब चूंकि समय नहीं है, इसलिये अधिक न कह कर यही कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी ऐरियाज के आदिवासियों को जल्दी से जल्दी आदिवासियों में शामिल घोषित किया जाय ।

श्री चांडक (बैतूल) : मेरा एक छोटा सा संशोधन शैड्यूल ३ पर है जिस का नं० ३६५ है और जो इस प्रकार है :

Page 32, line 9—

add at the end:

"or Halbi Koshti."

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में जो भी बहुत सी जातियां शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में गिनी जाती हैं, उन में अमरावती, यवतमाल, रायपुर जिलों में और चांदा जिले की गडचिरोली तहसीलों में हलबी जाति को शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट माना गया है, लेकिन भंडारा, चांदा, जिलों के दूसरे हिस्सों में इसी हलबी जाति को हलबी कोष्ठी कहा जाता है लेकिन इस हलबी कोष्ठी जाति का उल्लेख बिल में नहीं किया गया है। मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि हलबी कोष्ठी की जो जाति है जिस को हलबा और हलबी भी कहते हैं, इस को भी इस में शामिल कर लिया जाय। मैं आप को यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि Russell's Book Tribes and Castes, C.P. Vol. 3, Page 582 में यह लिखा हुआ है कि :

Halbi Koshtis are an off-shoot of the Halbi Tribe

इसी तरह से नागपुर हाई कोर्ट ने अपनी एक जजमेंट में जो कि अपील नम्बर ६३ आफ १९४४ में ता० ६-७-१९५१ को दिया गया, कहा है कि Halbi Koshtis are a Tribe. यदि जरूरत समझी जाय तो इस फैसले की नकल मेरे पास मौजूद है जो मैं पेश कर सकता हूं। अन्त में मैं इतनी ही प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि हलबी कोष्ठी को भी एक ट्राइब मान लिया जाय और इस को भी इस में शामिल कर लिया जाय ।

श्री रनदमन सिंह (शाहडोल-सीधी-रक्षित—अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उइके साहब ने जो संशोधन पेश किये हैं, ६६ से ७४ तक उन का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। उइके साहब के साथ साथ मेरा नाम भी इन संशोधनों में दर्ज है। इस के साथ ही साथ मेरे साथी श्री भक्त दर्शन जी ने जो संशोधन पेश किये हैं, उन का भी मैं पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूं। बैकवर्ड क्लासिस कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट है उस का मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं और सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि सरकार को इस रिपोर्ट पर अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिये। अगर वह इस पर उचित ध्यान नहीं देती तो इस का मतलब यह होता है कि कमिशन को नियुक्ति ही बेकार में की गई थी और बेकार ही इस पर रुपया खर्च किया गया है ।

विंध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को जो सहूलियतें दी गई हैं, उन का मैं स्वागत करता हूं और उस के लिये माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय को हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

परन्तु इस के साथ ही साथ मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे पड़ौसी प्रान्त के आदिवासियों के साथ बुरा बरताव किया जा रहा है तथा जो उन की उपेक्षा उस से हमें बहुत चिन्ता है

[श्री रनदमन सिंह]

और मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाये। जैसा कि उइके साहब ने कहा कि बिहार, बंगाल, आसाम, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, बम्बई, हैदराबाद, मद्रास इत्यादि में गोंड लोग आदिवासी माने जाते हैं। हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय का शायद यह ख्याल है कि गोंड ब्राह्मण भी होते हैं, क्षत्री भी होते हैं, और केवल आदिवासी ही नहीं होते हैं। मैं आज आप के सामने प्रमाणपत्र उपस्थित करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं और आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि विंध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और यू० पी० में गोंडों को कितनी रिश्तेदारी है और उन के कितने संम्बधी रहते हैं। मेरे पास एक लिस्ट है जिस में कि सब नाम दर्ज हैं और मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता था परन्तु चूंकि समय बहुत कम है इस वास्ते मैं केवल इतना ही कहूंगा कि १७१ नाम मेरे पास हैं जिन की रिश्तेदारियां भी उस में दर्ज हैं फिर वे गोंड आदिवासी क्यों न माने जायें।

मैं मानता हूं कि ६ तारीख की मीटिंग में गृह मंत्री महोदय ने शुद्ध भावना से सब बातें कहीं। उन्हों ने कहा कि जिस किसी को भी आदिवासी की लिस्ट में ले सकते हैं वे कहेंगे तो हम अवश्य लेंगे। मैं भी शुद्ध भावना से गृह मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह भी इस बात को देखें कि किस तरह से इन लोगों का आर्थिक तथा दैनिक जीवन सुधर सकता है और उस को सुधारने के उपाय करें। अगर उन की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है तो वे बेचारे पिछड़े हुए ही रह जायेंगे और उन को ऊंचे कंसे उठाया जायेगा। किस तरह से उन लोगों की उपेक्षा की जाती है इसका एक उदाहरण मैं आपके सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं। इन पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के बहुत से लड़के ऐसे हैं जिन को न तो कोई स्कालरशिप दिया जाता है और न ही उन को स्कूलों में जगह मिलती है। इस तरह के पचास लड़कों की लिस्ट मेरे पास है। मेरे पास उन की चिट्ठियां आई हैं और उन्होंने उन चिट्ठियों में अपना दुख रोया है कि शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब घोषित न होने के कारण नौकरियों में कहीं जगह नहीं मिलती है न कोई पूछताछ करता है। वे लोग अपना दुख सन् १९५२-५३ से रोते आ रहे हैं। लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। उन की अर्जियां गृह मंत्री महोदय के पास और कमीशन के पास पहुंच चुकी हैं। यहां तक कि इस के बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी को भी लिखा गया था जिस के उत्तर में उन्हों ने २२-१२-५४ को यह कहा है कि इन को कमीशन के पास उचित कार्यवाही के लिये भेज दिया गया है। मेरे पास डाकुमेंट्स कई शिकायतों के हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष-महोदय : आप डाकुमेंट्स पेश न कीजिये और इन को अपने पास ही रखिये। चूंकि वक्त बहुत कम है, इस वास्ते आप अपना भाषण खत्म करें।

श्री रनदमन सिंह: मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यू० पी० में रहने वाले जो आदिवासी लोग हैं उन का सरकार विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखे। और उन पर किसी तरह का भी शक न करे। अगर सरकार चाहती है और यकीन न हो तो यकीन के लिये कि कोई और कमिटी नियुक्त हो तो वह ऐसा भी कर सकती है और फिर जांच पड़ताल के बाद वह उचित कार्यवाही कर सकती है। मगर कमेटी द्वारा जांच अवश्य करा दी जाय।

मुझे इतना ही निवेदन करना है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि इन बातों पर जो मैं ने कही हैं, अवश्य ध्यान दिया जायगा।

Dr. Jatav-vir (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 7—

after line 19, *insert*:

"5A. Jatav"

(ii) Page 12, line 37—

for "Jatia Chamar" *substitute*: "Jatia"

(iii) Page 13—

after line 6, *insert*:

"13A. Jatav"

(iv) Page 14—

after line 17, *insert*:

"38A. Jatav"

(v) Page 17—

after line 11, *insert*:

"13A. Jatav"

(vi) Page 18—

after line 14, *insert*:

"26A. Jatav"

(vii) Page 19—

after line 17, *insert*:

"26A. Jatav"

(viii) Page 21—

after line 5, *insert*:

"19A. Jatav"

(ix) Page 21—

after line 30, *insert*:

"10A. Jatav"

(x) Page 22, line 20—

for "Jatav Chamar" *substitute*:

"Jatav"

(xi) Page 22—

after line 28, *insert*:

"16A. Jatav"

(xii) Page 26—

after line 21, *insert*:

"8A. Jatav"

उपाध्यक्ष-महोदय, मैं ने अपने संशोधन ३८ से ४६ तक पेश किये हैं और उन के द्वारा मैं ने केवल इतना चाहा है कि जाटव जाति जो कि मध्य भारत के अन्दर सब से पिछड़ी हुई जाति है, उस को इस के अन्दर जोड़ दिया जाय। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यू० पी० के अन्दर इस जाति के कम से कम ३०,००० लड़के पढ़ते हैं और यदि आप देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि वहां पर कम से कम दो सौ गजिटिड अफसर (गजटकृत अधिकारी) ऐसे हैं, जो कि इस जाति को बिलौंग करते हैं। दूसरी ओर हमारे मध्य भारत में जहां पर कि इस जाति की आबादी पांच लाख के करीब है, इस को एक सेपेरेट जाति के रूप में रखा जाना चाहिये। वहां पर अगर आप देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि १० लड़के भी इस जाति के ऐसे नहीं हैं जो कि ग्रेजुएट हों। इस को एक सेपेरेट (पृथक) जाति के रूप में रखने की सिफारिश बैकवर्ड क्लासिस कमीशन ने की थी और बड़े जोर से की थी। उस का कहना था कि यह एक पृथक जाति है लेकिन आप ने इस को किसी दूसरी जाति में ही जोड़ दिया है। अगर आप देखें तो सन् १९५१ की सैंसस में इसे एक सेपेरेट कालम दिया गया था। पिछले पांच वर्षों के अन्दर इस जाति के लोगों को अगर आप सब सुविधायें देते तो आप को पता चल जाता कि कितने अधिक लड़के इस जाति के बी० ए० पास कर के कालेजों से निकलते तथा अपने, अपने बच्चों और अपनी जाति का उद्धार करते। जब इन लोगों की तरफ से वजीफों की मांग की जाती थी, तो इन को वजीफे नहीं दिये जाते थे। मैं बैकवर्ड क्लासिस कमीशन को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उस ने ऐसी अच्छी रिपोर्ट दी है और मैं उस का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूं। हम उस के सामने रिप्रजेंटेशन ले कर गये थे और हम ने उस के सामने अपनी तकलीफात पेश की थीं। अब मैं अपना संशोधन पेश करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि इसे स्वीकार कर लिया जायेगा। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इस में कोई पोलिटीकल बात नहीं है या कोई ऐसी वैसी बात नहीं है। मैं आप को यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि बम्बई के अन्दर लाखों रुपया खर्च कर के सरकार ने चर्म उद्योग का एक कारखाना स्थापित किया है और वहां कितनी ही तादाद में खटीक लोग गये हैं लेकिन उन को वहां पर अनुसूचित जातियों में नहीं रखा गया है। बिहार में भी उन को अनुसूचित जातियों में नहीं रखा गया है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इस ओर भी शेष ध्यान दिया जाय।

चूंकि समय नहीं है इस लिये अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जो संशोधन मैं ने दिये हैं, उन को सरकार स्वीकार कर ले क्योंकि इस में कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं है।

Shri Pataskar: Sir, I have very carefully listened to the numerous suggestions which have been made by hon. Members with respect to either the deletion of certain names or the addition of certain names, or the proper placing of certain other names in the different Schedules which are attached to this Bill regarding the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. No doubt, I realise that in the Constitution itself, when we passed it, we recognised that for historical reasons there are in India in existence large tribal areas where different tribes still live in conditions which we want to improve. At the same time, for similar reasons, there are numerous castes in the whole country who unfortunately suffer from certain disadvantages. It was from that point of view that in Chapter XVI of the Constitution we made special provisions with respect to their education, their services, the improvement of their situation and, lastly, their separate representation for a period of ten years in the different Assemblies and in the Parliament itself.

With all these, I would now request the hon. Members to look at this question not from the point of view as to whether a particular community in a particular part of the country is or is not included so far as the list is concerned, because it is one which is bound to have some imperfection or the other, but from the point of view of the efforts—the joint efforts of all of us put together—that we have been making to solve this question in a particular way.

As soon as the Constitution came into force, recognising the importance of these factors in our country, we had first a President's Order which laid down certain communities which ought to be given special protection on the ground that they are either Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Naturally, that had to be done on an *ad hoc* basis with the information that was in the possession of the Government at that time. Certainly, it was thought necessary that there should be a Commissioner appointed just to make adequate and proper enquiry with respect to all these matters. A Commissioner was appointed. That Commissioner made a very elaborate and exhaustive enquiry and ultimately submitted a report, saying that certain castes should be enumerated and added on to the list and certain tribes or castes should be taken out from the list. Even after that, the Government thought that this is a vast subject in which mistakes were likely to creep in, and so, to avoid them,—those mistakes—the question was referred to the different State Governments who were likely to be in a better position and who were in possession of more adequate information. So, in consultation with them and with their advice, ultimately, the present list was drawn up.

I do not claim any perfection for this list, because, as I have been carefully listening to the speeches here, I felt that probably there may be some mistakes. But however we may continue to discuss this matter, we must remember that the problem is so vast that one can never say that there shall never be a mistake in these matters.

3-23 P.M.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It is, therefore, from that point of view that I considered the suggestions that have been made by different hon. Members of this House, particularly by those who know more intimately about this matter than any Commission, Commissioner or the State Governments themselves. Having done that, we are not going to stop here for achieving the purpose which we have set before us. But there must be a limit.

As I said, this has been done for two or three purposes. In the matter of services and education, I can assure the hon. Members that, if at all there are some castes or some tribes who, unfortunately, have been excluded, the Government will still continue to enquire, to ascertain any try to do justice as much as they can. Of course, there is this point, namely,

that their names may not be included in the rolls for the next elections. After all, we cannot continue this work till such a time when a point is reached where the general elections may be held up. This is impossible. But we will continue to pursue this matter wherever necessary, but there is bound to be some defect, especially when the subject is so vast. However, the Government's desire is there, namely, to see that, apart from other things, justice is done—and justice will be done—on a very proper and right basis so far as the interests of these communities are concerned. I can assure the hon. Members that although there are conflicting claims made on different grounds, the Government will certainly take into consideration all the suggestions that have been made, and they will try to ascertain, even hereafter, as to what those tribes or castes are which unfortunately have not come in into this list in spite of all the efforts that have been made. We will see that at any rate they continue to enjoy the benefits in the matter of education, general advancement, service, etc.

I shall now refer to the contention of my hon. friend Shri Rishang Keishing who thought that probably the Nagas and the Kukis, the two main tribes in his area, are being deliberately described in different ways in Manipur and Assam. I can assure him that that is not true. As I said, the whole of this list is based on the report of the Commissioner and after getting the report, we referred the matter to the State Governments, and obviously, whatever those Governments recommended, we have put them into this list. There is no political motive behind this. I did not find from the hon. Member's speech that his contention is that any particular sub-tribe, either of the Nagas or of the Kukis, has been excluded from the list which has been presented here. It is no good trying to read too much into a matter like this. Actually, the hon. Member did not complain that they are excluded. The only point is, why those communities should be described like this. But I can tell him that such things happen not only in this case, but in other cases also.

For instance, take the question of Gonds. I was surprised to hear some Member asking as to why the Gonds are included in the list of Scheduled Castes and not as Scheduled Tribes. True: the Gonds are being described as Scheduled Tribes in many States other than U.P. But the point is not whether they should be described as a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, but whether special concessions are deserved by them. From enquiries made, I find that so far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, there is no list of Scheduled Tribes, because it is a central part where there are not many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as such. So, they included this community in the list of communities for whom special concessions have to be made. There was no desire, in any way, to humiliate any community, and it is not from that point of view that this is done. Otherwise, we would be going rather against the very basic principle of the whole matter. The castes and tribes are being enumerated in this way, not for showing any superiority of a particular caste over any other caste, but for solving the problem and for making special efforts to see that these people progress and reach the level of the other citizens as early as possible. Therefore, I think it is not desirable for the Members to raise on the floor of this House the question of any superiority or inferiority of one community or tribe as against another community, caste or tribe.

Shri Jaipal Singh: If that is the point of view, why do you not put them as Scheduled Tribes? Why do you put them as Scheduled Castes?

Shri Pataskar: I should like to make enquiries and see whether it is possible to include them among the Scheduled Tribes. If it is possible, we shall do it. But I would again like to repeat this: let not the hon. Members start saying that one caste or tribe is superior to another caste or tribe. If there is any mistake, we should like to see what it is.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Why do you not admit the mistake?

Shri Pataskar: Let us discuss this without any passion. With the best of motives, the Scheduled Tribes themselves might have said: that "We want special concession, Do not put us in the same category or class". So, there may be some justification. But, then there might have been a mistake. Anyway, this should not be a subject-matter for any heat or passion.

Supposing, there is a Dhobi. As a matter of fact, there are certain castes which are mentioned among the Scheduled Castes in some part of the country and are not so treated in some other parts of the country. They are not treated as untouchables in some parts of the country. I can say from personal experience that Dhobies in my State are nowhere regarded as untouchables. They are not Scheduled Castes. They are treated as any other middle-class community in my State. But it may be that in certain other parts, they may like to be regarded as Scheduled Castes. Therefore, it is only after making enquiries with the States concerned that we have laid down the castes and tribes in the States concerned. This is the basis on which the list has been prepared. If there are really any mistakes, as I said, the Government will try to make enquiries, and apart from putting them in the list, they will try to correct the mistakes.

Shri Jaipal Singh: How is it that the gonds are described as Scheduled Tribes everywhere else except in Uttar Pradesh?

Shri Pataskar: I have already replied to that point. I would not like to go further than what I have said.

श्री उइके : मैं माननीय मंत्री से एक जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहता हूं । हरिजनों और आदिवासियों में एक अन्तर इस बात में है कि जब आदिवासी आदिवासी घोषित हो जाता है, तो लैंड एल्यिनेशन एक्ट के मातहत उस की जमीन की रक्षा होती है और नान-आदिवासी उस से जमीन नहीं ले सकता है । जमीन और मकान के सम्बन्ध में उस की रक्षा हो जाती है । इस के अतिरिक्त स्पेशल मैरिज एक्ट, सक्सेशन एक्ट, डाईवोर्स का कानून और दूसरे सोशल रिफार्म्ज के एक्ट्स से ट्राइबल्ज एग्जेम्प्टेड होते हैं । वे दो तीन शादियां कर सकते हैं । जब चाहे डाईवोर्स कर सकते हैं । पति के मरने के बाद स्त्री को उस की जायदाद पर अधिकार नहीं होता है । अब अगर इन लोगों को ट्राइबल्ज डिक्लेअर नहीं किया गया, तो ये एक्ट्स उन पर लागू होंगे, जिस के कारण उन की आर्थिक और सामाजिक व्यवस्था में बड़ी गड़बड़ हो जायेगी मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन की आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति की रक्षा के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

Shri Pataskar: As I have said, Government will take up this matter with the State Government concerned and see what can be done.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: What I have understood from the hon. Minister is this However convincing may be the arguments of hon. Members in this House that one community should be placed not in the Scheduled Castes but in Scheduled Tribes only for whom there are special Acts framed, the hon. Minister wants time to consider the matter. He has to consult his advisers, the Commissioner and make some further investigation before coming to a conclusion, however good it may be. Therefore, hon. Members must allow him time. It may not be difficult for him to bring it before this House again.

Shri Jaipal Singh: If he wants time, he will have it, but let him drop it for the present. We have no objection. As my friend from Madhya Pradesh has said . . . .

Shri Pataskar: We will see that they are not deprived of any of the other rights.

Shri Jaipal Singh: He is going against the principle of the Constitution. Let the hon. Minister read the Constitution. The Constitution has given definite safeguards in regard to land etc. only to Scheduled Tribes and not Scheduled Castes. The Leader of the House is here. The hon. Minister is going against the Constitution. How is it, I want to ask him straightaway, that the Gonds are Scheduled Tribes everywhere else except in Uttar Pradesh?

श्री उइके : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि गोंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में न रहने से उन को यह सेफगार्ड मिलेंगे या नहीं ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. How long are we going to hear this? Have Gonds been in the Scheduled Tribes list at any time? There has been an Order before; this is only an amending order. Were Gonds among the Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh before and is the *status quo* disturbed by this particular amendment? Otherwise, if it is a question of putting them into one category or the other, the hon. Minister will take time to consider it.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Let him drop it.

Shri Pataskar: I have already stated there need not be any heat or misunderstanding in any quarter.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I do not want reflections by the hon. Minister. It is not a question of heat; it is a question of ignorance on his part.

Shri Pataskar: It is not a question of ignorance; but, it is a question of passion on certain sides. I have already tried to explain that in this matter we will consult the State Governments. There was a Commission and there was an enquiry. In spite of it if there is any mistake, we will try to rectify it. I think beyond this at this stage, I can give no further assurance.

That is the position with respect to many of the amendments that have been moved. I am accepting amendments Nos. 169 and 170. I am moving amendments Nos. 421 and 422.

I beg to move:

(i) Page 7—

after line 19, *insert*:

"5A. Ganda or Gandi".

(ii) Page 32, line 19—

Omit "including Ganda or Gandi".

We have accepted this, because we have evidence. Even in other cases, if there are mistakes, we will try to rectify it.

श्री उइके : मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में करीब २० लाख आदिवासियों की समस्या है । इसमें उनकी बड़ी हानि होने वाली है । इसलिए मैं बार बार उठ कर प्रार्थना करता हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is equally strong. He has consulted the Commissioner who has given a particular report. The hon. Minister says he will consult his advisers again and he wants time for that.

I will put amendments Nos. 421 and 422 to the vote of the House.

Shri Amjad Ali: Before you put the amendments to the vote, let us know the nature of the amendments. What are they like? They are not in the Order Paper.

Mr. Speaker: As hon. Members are aware, Schedule I relates to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order. Schedule II relates to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Part C States) Order. All the Scheduled Castes in Part A and Part B States are given in Schedule I. Schedule II relates to Scheduled Castes in Part C States. Schedules III and IV, likewise relate to Scheduled Tribes in Parts A and B (Schedule III) and Part C (Schedule IV) States. Now Ganda or Gandi is included in Schedule III among the Scheduled Tribes of Uttar Pradesh . . .

Shri B. S. Murthy: Madhya Pradesh.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, Madhya Pradesh. Now item No. 27 in page 32 reads as follows:

"Pardhan, including Ganda or Gandi, Pathari and Saroti"

It is sought by amendment No. 421 to omit "Ganda or Gandi" from the list of Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh.

Amendment No. 421 relates to the insertion in page 7, after line 19, that is, after "Dom or Dumar", the words "Ganda or Gandi" as item "5A". The substance of it is this. Today in Madhya Pradesh, under the Bill as originally framed, there is one community called "Ganda or Gandi". Those people were included among the Scheduled Tribes. The present attempt is to remove them from the category of Scheduled Tribes and include them in the category of Scheduled Castes in Madhya Pradesh; not in Uttar Pradesh.

Particular persons who go by particular names in one State may be Scheduled Castes in one State; but they may be Scheduled Tribes in another State. There may be Scheduled Castes in one State who are non-Scheduled Castes in another State. Also, we have seen in the same State some people are Scheduled Castes in one district and they are not Scheduled Castes in another district. Therefore, there is no universal rule because they are called Ganda or Gandi or this and that. Under these circumstances, I am afraid there has been some misunderstanding. Now I will put it to the vote of the House.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It is very good of you to try to understand the issue but this particular amendment has nothing whatever to do with the difference in one State and another State. Here it is within the same State, Ganda or Gandi, who were Scheduled Tribes are now made Scheduled Castes in the same State. It is not a question of one State and another State. The Hon. Minister has tried to explain to us that there may be differences in different States.

Mr. Speaker: In the same State there may be some differences.

Shri Jaipal Singh: But it is not what you said.

Mr. Speaker: I am speaking from my own experience in Andhra State where I can be expected to know more than the hon. Member. There may or may not be difference in Madhya Pradesh. Whether there is difference or not, I do not know. I will put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

(i) Page 7—

after line 19 *insert*:

"5A. Gonda or Gandi".

(ii) Page 32, line 19—

Omit "including Ganda or Gandi".

Mr. Speaker: Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

Mr. Speaker: Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Speaker: Those in favour will please say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Speaker: I think the 'Ayes' have it. The motion is adopted.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The 'Noes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put it again.

The question is:

(i) Page 7—

after line 19 *insert*:

"5A. Gonda or Gandi".

(ii) Page 32, line 19—

Omit "including Gonda or Gandi".

Now those in favour will please rise in their seats. There are a large number of hon. Members. Now, those against will please rise in their seats. There are only four. I see a large number in favour. The motion is adopted.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

after line 1 *insert*:

"21A. Madiga Dasu and Mashteen".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

after line 7, *insert* "27A Relli".

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What about Government amendments?

Mr. Speaker: They have already been accepted.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I have got my amendment to Schedule III.

Mr. Speaker: What is the number?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Amendment No. 284.

Mr. Speaker: I will put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 30, line 35—

after "Katghora" *insert* "Mungali".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Schedules I to IV....

Shri Balmiki: There is my amendment No. 356.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15—

for lines 6 to 11, *substitute*:

"64. Kori.

65. Gond".

The motion was negatived.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this kind of piece-meal motions. I asked them to mention the numbers of the amendments which they wanted me to put to the House.

Shri Jaipal Singh: On a Point of Order, when an amendment has been moved, it is for the House to permit the mover of the amendment to withdraw it, if he does not want to press it. That has not been done in the case of Sardar A. S. Saigal.

Mr. Speaker: The House has thrown it out. The House voted upon it. He never asked for leave to withdraw. I put it to the House and the House has rejected it.

I shall now put all other amendments.

The question is:

Page 14, line 3—

add at the end:

"Ravidasi, Raidasi, Ahirwars, Bhagat, Jaiswars, Dohoar, Nona Chamar, Dhed Chamar or Jatia and Mochi or Achhut".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14—

after line 14, *insert*:

"35A. Ghasiara or Ghosi".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 20—

add at the end:

"Sang Trash, Pathar Kat, Sirki Band, Kuncha-Bandhiya, Giahar Sapera and Saperia".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 26—

add at the end "Chikwa or Child".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 28—

add at the end "Karua".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 30—

add at the end "Manjhi, Nishad or Mallha".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 35—

add at the end:

"Gujar Pasi, Kaithwas, Baurasi, Rajpasi or Raj Bhar, Rasulia, Kamani, Tirsulia, Gauduha, Khatri, Aheriah, Arakh, Bhar, Pass-mangta, Tarsukhia, Porarami, Paschamra, Sikari, Guala Pasi, Thiyar, Suari, Rohtas, Sabar (Sabri) and Dholia".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15—

after line 3, *insert*:

"61A. **Bedia, Barhia**".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15, line 4—

add at the end:

"Lohar or Agris, Iron miners, Black-smiths, Copper smiths, Carpenters, Tailors, Auji, Bhul, Tamta or Brazier, Chunauriya, (Turner of Wooden Vessels), Chunyal, Sunar, Koli (Weavers), Harkiya, Badi, Mistri, Oud (Masons), Dhunar, Mochi or Baiswas, Bardhi, Mirasi (Hindu), Rudia (basket makers), Orhs or Ors (Oil men) or Teli".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15—

after line 5, *add*:

"64. Sirki band
65. Sikligar
66. Bhoksa
67. Bajigar
68. Madari
69. Bagri or Bagdi
70. Bhil
71. Bot or Bhuttiya
72. Dhewa
73. Julaha or Chamar Julaha or Kabirpanthi Julaha
74. Banjara
75. Kamkar or Kamhar
76. Luniya
77. Tharu
78. Boyer
79. Saun
80. Bandi
81. Kabaria
82. Dhari
83. Kingharia
84. Pawariya
85. Gidhiya
86. Khairwa
87. Kotwar
88. Bhimyar
89. Bind
90. Bhimgas
91. Pahris
92. Patharis
93. Bargahis
94. Dangis
95. Tiyar
96. Rangrez or Rangsaz
97. Luniya
98. Raj
99. Sonkar
100. Kartiataks
101. Bhawapureal
102. Dabra Kahar
103. Ondhia"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15—

after line 5, *add*:

"64. Kureel"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

for line 17, *substitute*:

"12. Muchi, Mochi, Rishi, Ravidas, Rabidas, Ramnami, Kanojia or Satnami, Suryavanshi and Suryavanshi Ramrami".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

for line 24, *substitute*:

"4. Chamar, Mochi, Satnami, Ravidas, Rabidas, Ramnami, Kanojia, Ramrami Suryavanshi, Suryavanshi Ramrami"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 7—

for lines 14 to 24, *substitute*:

"1. Bahna or Bahana

2. Balahi or Balai

3. Basor, Burua, Bansor or Bansodi

4. Chamar, Chamra, Chamri, Ahuwar, Mochi Nona, Ravidas, Rabidas Ramrami, Satnami, Suryavanshi, Suryavanshi Ramrami or Mandal Kanojiya

5. Dom or Dumar

6. Katik, Chikwa or Chikwi

7. Mang Dankhi Mang, Maheshi Mang, Garndi, Madari, Garudi, Redha-Mang or Dang Chagaha

8. Mehtar or Bhangi, Jamadar, Ganda, Panka, Dhoni, Mela

9. Sansi, Sahis or Ghasiya"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 31, line 6—

after "Udaipur" *insert* "Sanargarh".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 31, line 8—

after. "Mahasamund" *insert* "Bindra-Navagarh"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 31, line 9—

after "Kelapur" *insert* "Rani and Yeotmal"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 30—

after line 24 *insert*:

"21. Banjara or Vanjari Naik excluding Kunbi Vanjari."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 30—

after line 26 *add*:

"3. In the District of East Khandesh,—Banjara or Vanjari Naik excluding Kunbi Vanjari".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

after line 10, *add*:

"31. Valmiki, Balmiki or Boyas"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, line 15—

after "Malo" *insert*:

"Lal Begi, Mehtar, Bhangi or Balmiki".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

(i) *omit* line 31;

(ii) line 32, *add* at the end:

"Balmiki, Lalbegi or Halalkhor"; and

(iii) *omit* line 35.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 6, line 22—

add at the end "Khakrob or Jamadar"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 7, line 23—

add at the end:

"Balmiki, Jamadar, Gemda, Panta, Mala, Halalkhor or Lalbegi"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 9, line 2—

add at the end "Bhangi, Valmiki or Balmiki"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 12—

(i) line 12, *add* at the end:

"Mala, Jhalo-Malo, Zala Mehtar Bhangi, Valamiki or Balmiki"; and

(ii) *omit* lines 29 and 33.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 12—

omit line 29.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 12—

(a) *after* line 33, *add*:

"(i) *omit* entry 3"; and

(b) line 36, *add* at the end:

"Mehtar, Lalbegi, Bala Sahi, Halalkhor, Khakrob, Jamadar, Achhut, Barar, Sansi or Jhalo Malo"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 13—

after line 12, *add*:

"(vi) *after* entry 34, *add*:

'35. Turi'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 13, line 26—

add at the end:

"Mehtar, Bhangi, Halalkhor, Khakrob, Chuhra, Jamadar, Balhar, Kharotia or Achhut".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 7—

add at the end: "or Dhanak".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14—

omit line 29.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15—

(i) *omit* line 28; and

(ii) line 32, *add* at the end:

"Balmiki, Bhangi, Jhalo Malo or Malo, Mehtar, Lalbegi, Halalkhor, Khakrob, Jamadar, Chuhra or Dom".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 16—

omit lines 12 and 17.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 17, line 5—

add at the end:

"Balmiki, Dhed, Dom, Khakrob, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Jamadar or Chuhra".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 17, line 9—

add at the end "or Dhanak".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 17—

after line 29, *insert*:

"2A. Balmiki or Bhangi".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

Page 18—

omit line 8.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 18—

after line 9, *insert*:

'(la) for entry 7, substitute:

"7. Balmiki or Chura, Bhangi, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Mehtar, Bala Shahi, Jamadar, Khakrob, Barar, Jhalo Malo or Sweeper".'

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 18—

after line 21, *add*:

"34. Turi".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 19, line 3—

add at the end:

"Balmiki, Chuhra, Mehtar, Lalbegi, Bala Shahi, Halalkhor, Khakrob, Jamadar or Harijan."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 19, line 11—

add at the end "Dhanak or Dhanuk".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 20—

omit line 9.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 20, line 14—

add at the end:

"Balmiki, Mehtar, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Olgana, Malkana, Korar, Zadmali, Jamadar or Khakrob".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 21—

after line 2, *add*:

'(i) in entry 9, *add* at the end:—

"Balmiki, Mehtar, Lalbegi, Jamadar, Halal, Khakrob".'

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 21, line 28—

add at the end "or Dhanak".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 21, line 36—

add at the end:

"Balmiki, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Khakrob or Jamadar".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 22, line 18—

add at the end:

"Chohra, Balmiki, Sweeper, Lalbegi, Halalkhor, Jamadar or Mehtar".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 22—

omit lines 21, 22 and 35.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 22, line 25—

add at the end:

"or Julaha".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 23—

(i) line 19, *add* at the end:

"Chuha, Mehtar, Khakrob, Sweeper, Lalbegi, Jamadar, Barar or Rehar"; and

(ii) *omit* lines 24 and 32.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 24—

omit line 22.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 24—

after line 36, *insert*:

"1A. Lalbegi, Mehtar, Bhangi or Balmiki".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 26, line 6—

add at the end "Balmiki or Bhangi".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 26, line 17—

add at the end "Mehtar, Balmiki, Bhangi or Domar".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 26—

Omit line 24.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 27—

omit line 28.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

after line 1, *insert*:

'(21A. Mahar".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

after line 35, *insert*:

"15A. Mahar

15B. Mala".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 6—

after line 31, *insert*:

"13A. Mala".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 7—

after line 20, *insert*:

"6A. Mahar

6B. Mala".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 8—

after line 37, *insert*:

"30A. Mahar".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 11—

after line 12, *insert*:

"39A. Holeya or Holar".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 17—

add at the end "Holeya".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14—

after line 30, *insert*:

"51A. Mahar or Mala".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15—

after line 32, *insert*:

"18A. Holeya".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 16, line 15—

add at the end "or Mala".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 17—

after line 11, *insert*:

"13A. Holeya".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 17—

after line 17, *insert*:

"19A. Mala".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 17—

after line 34, *insert*:

"7A. Holeya or Holer".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 17—

after line 37, *insert*:

"10A. Madiga

10B. Mang".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 18—

after line 1, *insert*:

"11A. Mahar

11B. Mala".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 18—

after line 30, *insert*:

"39A. Madiga".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 18—

after line 31, *insert*:

"40A. Mahar

40B. Mala

40C. Mang".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 20, line 17—

add at the end:

"Holeya, Mahar, Mala, Mang, Madiga".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 21—

after line 6, *add*:

"20A. Holeya".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 21—

after line 7, *add*:

"28A. Madiga

28B. Mahar

28C. Mala

28D. Mang".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 21—

after line 33, *insert*:

"13A. Madiga

13B. Mahar

13C. Mala or Holeya".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 22—

after line 28, *insert*:

"16A. Holeya".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 22—

after line 36, *insert*:

"24A. Madiga

24B. Mahar

24C. Mala".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 23—

after line 1, *insert*:

"25A. Mang".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

after line 10, *add*:

"31. Lingathari Madiga
32. Lingathari Kumari
33. Lingathari Mangali
34. Lingathari Chakali."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 27—

after line 24, *add*:

"21. Valni or Bajas
22. Ediga Gowda
23. Mangali
24. Korachi
25. Sugali
26. Thaudas
27. Kummari
28. Saliyan
29. Kurni
30. Padmasale".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That in the amendment proposed by me, printed as No. 98 in List No. 11 of amendments—

for the proposed entry 21, *substitute*:

"21. Valmiki or Boyas".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 13—

after line 2, *insert*:

"11B. Ghai".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 13—

after line 4, *insert*:

"12B. Sipi
12C. Hali
12D. Badhi
12E. Lohar (untouchable)
12F. Barahai
12G. Thawai".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 13—

after line 12, *add*:

"30A. Dosali
30B. Pumba
30C. Hadi
30D. Dhobi (Chhimba)
30E. Soi
30F. Jogi (untouchables).

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 18—

after line 13, *insert*:

'(iiia) for entry 16, substitute:—

"16. Kabirpanthis or Julahas".'

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 29—

after line 27, *add*:

"(iii) after entry 8, *add*—

'9. Garo'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 24—

omit line 37.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 29—

after line 5, add:

"15. Paite".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 39—

after line 31, *add* "29. Lois".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 13—

omit line 36.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14—

omit lines 4, 25, 27 and 28.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15—

omit lines 9 to 11.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 35—

after line 21, *insert*:

"8A: After Part VII Punjab, *insert*:

PART VII-A—UTTAR PRADESH

1. Bhil (Bhopa)
2. Bhoksa
3. Bhuiya
4. Bhutia (Khampa, Marcha, Tolcha, Jad)
5. Bora
6. Cheru
7. Gond (Dhuria, Naik, Ojha)
8. Jaunsari
9. Kharwar
10. Kol
11. Korwa (Korku)
12. Raji (Banmanus)
13. Tharu."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

after line 7, *insert*:

"27A. Dhobi or Rajaka".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 6—

after line 25, *insert*:

"7. Dhobi, Dhoba, Rajaka".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 7—

after line 19, *insert*:

"5A. Dhobi, Rajaka, Mala, Agasa, Madiwala".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 8—

after line 23, *insert*:

"16A. Dhobi, Rajaka, Madiwala, Agasa, Mala".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 13—

after line 4, *insert*:

"12B. Dhobi, Rajaka".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15—

after line 25, *insert*:

"11A. Dhobi, Rajaka".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 17—

after line 11, *insert*:

"13A. Dhobi, Dhoba, Rajaka".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 17—

after line 32, *insert*:

"5A. Dhobi, Madiwala, Agasa, Dhoba, Rajaka".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 18—

after line 11, *insert*:

"11B. Dhobi, Rajaka".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 19—

after line 13, *insert*:

"22A. Dhobi".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 21—

after line 6, *insert*:

"20A. Dhobi".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 24—

after line 5, *insert*:

"25A. Dhobi".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 26—

after line 20, *insert*:

"7A. Dhobi".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 6, line 18—

after "Chamar" *insert* "Jaiswar".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 3—

after "Chamar" *insert* "Charmakar".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 3—

add at the end "Jaiswar".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 22, line 20—

after "Chamar" *insert* "Charmakar".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 22, line 20—

after "Chamar" *insert* "Jaiswar".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 3—

add at the end:

"Jaiswar or Kureel or Charmakar".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15—

(i) *after* line 5, *add*:

"64. Gond" and

(ii) *omit* lines 9 to 11.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15, lines 6 and 7—

omit "excluding Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14—

for line 3, *substitute*:

"24. Chamar, Ravidas, Dhusia, Jhusia, Jatava, Jaiswar or Kureel".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 24, line 15—

after "Lohar" *insert* "(untouchable)"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 24—

after line 32, *add*:

"53. Pumba
54. Soi
55. Hadi
56. Ghai
57. Thawin (untouchable)".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 35, line 21—

add at the end:

"Lamba Khampa, Kanaura"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 35—

after line 21, *add*:

"(4) Gujar
(5) Lahaula"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 11—

Omit line 22

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 7—

after line 6, *add*:

"26. Chakrawadaya-Dasar
27. Chuhar or Chuhra
28. Dakaleru
29. Kolcha or Kolgha
30. Shongdav or Shingadya
31. Sochi
32. Jimali
33. Vankar
34. Vitholia"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 7—

for lines 21 and 22, *substitute*:

"7. Mang, Matang, Dankhni-Mang, Mang-Mahashi, Mang-Garudi, Madari, Garudi or Radhe-Mang"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 6, line 19—

omit "Madig"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 6—

for line 34, *substitute*:

"16. Mang, Matang, Minimadig or Madig"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 16, line 1—

add at the end:

"or Dalai"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 13—

omit line 33

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15—

for lines 6 to 8, *substitute*:

"64. Kori"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 13—

omit lines 16, 17, 19, 20 and 36.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14—

omit lines 2, 4, 27, 28, 30 and 36.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15—

(i) *omit* line 1; and

(ii) *omit* lines 9 to 11.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 30 and 31—

for lines 31 to 37 and lines 1 to 9 respectively, *substitute*:

"(a) Throughout the State."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 35—

after line 21, *insert*:

'8A. After Part VII-Punjab, insert:

"PART VIIA-UTTAR PRADESH

1. Agariya
2. Badi
3. Baheliya
4. Baiga
5. Bhil (Bhopa)
6. Bhoksa
7. Bhuiya
8. Bhutia (Khampa, Marcha, Tolcha, Jad)
9. Boria or Bora
10. Chero or Cheru
11. Jaunsari
12. Kharwar
13. Kol
14. Korwa (Korku)
15. Majhwar
16. Patari
17. Raji (Banmanus)
18. Saharya
19. Tharu
20. Gond (Dhuria, Naik Ojha)"'

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 36—

for lines 10 to 12, *substitute*:

'"2. Throughout the State:—"'

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 32, line 9—

add at the end:

"or Halbi Koshti."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 17—

after line 24, *add*:

"27. Dhobi".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 7—

after line 19, *insert*:

"5A. Jatav"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 12, line 37—

for "Jatia Chamar" *substitute*:

"Jatia"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 13—

after line 6, *insert*:

"13A. Jatav"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14—

after line 17, *insert*:

"38A. Jatav"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 17—

after line 11, *insert*:

"13A. Jatav"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 18—

after line 14, *insert*:

"26A. Jatav"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 19—

after line 17, *insert*:

"26A. Jatav"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 21—

after line 5, *insert*:

"19A. Jatav"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 21—

after line 30, *insert*:

"10A. Jatav"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 22, line 20—

for "Jatav Chamar" *substitute*:

"Jatav"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 22—

after line 28, *insert*:

"16A. Jatav"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 26—

after line 21, *insert*:

"8A. Jatav"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall not put the Schedule.

The question is:

"That Schedules, I, II, III and IV, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Schedules I, II, III and IV, as amended were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Pataskar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

We allotted 15 minutes; we have exceeded the time. One or two minutes for each hon. Member.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I regret that it is one of the few occasions where I feel I have to ask this House to throw out this Bill. There has been no more disgraceful performance on the part of the Congress Party than to introduce this Bill which is the most unscientific that I have ever seen in my life. I agree my parliamentary life has been a very short one. The question of scheduling one either as a tribe or caste is a very scientific task, and controversy has been raging for decades over it. There are books, there are anthropologists and all manner of political parties also. Here, today, I have seen something that I had never expected in Independent India: Giving the movers of amendments one minute only to make out their case. I do not want to say anything new because this is not the time or the place where I can develop my argument. I would just like to ask the Leader of the House, who, I am glad to see, is here because there is no

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

one who is a better friend of the Dalit Samaj in this country. I would like him just to look at page 22 where the Bhils in Delhi are supposed to be Scheduled Castes. I need not develop that argument. Already we have had an argument about Gonds. To me, it matters little whether you schedule us or whether you do not. But, when you do solemnly say in the Constitution something, we have a right to expect you to honour your word. It is not merely a question of whether you are reducing the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. That this Government, the Nehru regime, has successfully done. In 1941, the Scheduled Tribes numbered 248 lakhs. In 1951, they should have been at least 272 lakhs. One crore have disappeared. As I have just said before, I do not want to repeat my argument. That is not the point. My whole point is,—the hon. Minister here has already agreed to look into it afterwards,—he of all people accuses me, I should know something about Scheduled Tribes that I have passion. There is colossal ignorance in the Treasury Benches. Here is the Backward Classes Commission's report that is thrust at our face. They say, here is the report. I would ask the Government on the other side, do they accept every report. Did they accept the States Reorganisation Commission's report? What report are they accepting? It is or for the Parliament to decide. Let them not make cheap jokes against what we genuinely feel. I do not know whether he belongs to the Scheduled Castes or what he is. He is sitting on the Treasury Benches. Mr. Speaker, I beg of you to take to task hon. Ministers when they talk like that. It is not a question of passion. I ask a straightforward question.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Order, order, please. I am really surprised. The hon. Member is a good parliamentarian. He can place his case properly. To say, I do not know if an hon. Minister belongs to the Scheduled Castes or not, I cannot understand. I will not draw any distinction between one caste and another when there are castes here. It is open to the Government to point out that they accept certain recommendations. It is open to the Members to press for the adoption of some other recommendations also or to give up certain recommendations. That stage is over. The hon. Member can say that this is a very important point and that the Bill may be thrown out. In the third reading, the points which may be placed before the House are very few. Over and above all this, to say, merely because he has put Gonds or somebody else from Scheduled Tribes to Scheduled Castes, "I do not know if the hon. Minister belongs to..etc." is not right. I want him to withdraw. Why should he be included among Scheduled Castes?

Shri G. S. Singh: (Bharatpur Sawai Madhopur) Why not? May I rise on a point of order? You think it is derogatory. Under the articles of the Constitution, there is nothing derogatory in belonging to the Scheduled Castes. It is nothing derogatory. Why should he not say so?

Mr. Speaker: One can go on saying that one belongs to the Scheduled Castes. That does not arise here.

Shri B. S. Murthy: We welcome all.

The Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs: (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There is nothing derogatory about any one belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. It is my belief and I have stated publicly also that India, including me and everybody, consists of tribals, because the caste system is a tribal system. We are all tribals. I venture to say that the hon. Member opposite objects to my colleague saying in the quietest language that passion is not necessary. He has,

shown, I do submit, a great deal of heat and objects to that and wants him to withdraw. This is most extraordinary. If anybody is showing heat and passion,—hon. Member opposite may be right or wrong, I am not referring to the argument,—he may be justified in showing heat, that is a different matter completely—to show more heat because somebody says that he is showing passion is rather an extraordinary thing.

Mr. Speaker: I am only concerned with this. If any hon. Minister brings forward a Bill and says that somebody ought to be put in one category or another, any hon. Member may take exception to their being in one category or being transferred from one to another category. Whether the hon. Minister belongs to this caste or that is not the question. Why should a reference be made? I object to it. There is no point of order. It is not highly derogatory or otherwise. The question whether a Minister belongs to this caste or not, the manner in which it has been said, the purpose for which it has been said, are not justified. I do not want such remarks being made against any hon. Member. It is open to make any case before the House, and it is for the House to accept or not to accept. But to say that he himself must belong either to the one or to the other is not a matter relevant or in issue now and is not proper.

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Shri Jaipal Singh: First of all, I did not raise the point of order. Secondly, I only said I do not know whether the hon. Member is this or that.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. The hon. Member said he did not know whether he belongs to the Scheduled Castes himself.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I do not know whether he belongs to, whether he is a member of this or that: that is what I said.

As to the Leader of this House—well, passion. All right, I have passion; he has none. On this I have a right to have passion, may I point out? The whole of the caste system, the Leader of the House just now said, is based on the pattern of the tribal system. There could be nothing farther from the truth than this; may I say this is fantastic? Tribal society is casteless. How dare any one with any knowledge about tribal economy or life, its pattern of life, say that the caste system obtains from the tribals?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member in his excitement fails to understand what is being said in this House. It amazes me. Let him argue his point, but it does not help our understanding or perhaps his by his running off the rail every time. Nobody said the tribal society had caste. What I said was that the non-tribal society also is tribal in the essential sense of the word. Caste is operation of tribal society others might have turned it off the rails. We need not go into the anthropological arguments here. We are dealing with a particular simple point. Let us deal with that instead of getting hot and bothered over it.

Shri Jaipal Singh: He may know more, but he is welcome to Adivasi society. I address myself to the House.

This is not something that should not have come. My objection has been that this has been rushed through, particularly in regard to the Scheduled Castes Members here. One after the other they have tried to give amendments. They have been given a minute each. I know Government is pressed for time. There is a plethora of legislation, but I submit this Bill should be thrown out. Let Government take its own time. Government will have the convenience of not getting bothered about the complications of the general elections. I am trying to be non-political in my attitude.

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

Members have tried to take advantage of the consequences of this piece of legislation because it is going to affect people this or that way, there is the question of the delimitation of constituencies and the like. I am trying to make an offer to the Leader of the House and the hon. Member there to drop this Bill. Take your own time over it and be scientific. I am not concerned with whether the Gonds are going to be Scheduled Castes in this or that State. That is not my point. My point is that Government itself took months and months and months to publish the Backward Classes Commission's Report. Why? I want to ask why. Because they were confronted with the awkward problem of not agreeing with the Members of the Commission because they did not like the conclusions. They are somewhat different. There are more dissentients in that Commission. Well, it was at last published because this House forced the Government to come forward with it. I am advising the Treasury Benches to drop this Bill so that Government, this Government or the next Government—may be the same Leader of the House will be at the head of it—may take its own time, may take a scientific view, not a political view. Take the question of Assam.

Mr. Speaker: I have exceeded the time-limit. I am going to request the hon. Member to resume his seat. I will now put the question to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended be passed".

Those in favour will kindly say "Aye".

Several Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will kindly say "No".

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The Ayes have it.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The Noes have it.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members who are against it will rise in their seats.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The bell, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Need not be rung.

Shri G. S. Singh: The bell must be rung.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Clear the lobby. The bell is being rung.

Order, order. The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Those in favour will kindly say "Aye".

Several Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will kindly say "No".

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The Ayes have it.

Shri Jaipal Sinha: The Noes have it.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members who are against will kindly rise in their seats, all of them. Seven, that is all.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May we have our names recorded.

Mr. Speaker: Oh, yes. Hon. Members will pass on their chits.

Shri Jaipal Singh: No, no. We are standing.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Shri Jaipal Singh, Shri G. S. Singh, Shri Rajeshwar Patel, Shri Deogam, Shri Randaman Singh, Shri Rishang Keishing, Shri Benjamin Hansda and Shri R. C. Majhi. Eight "Noes". Those in favour. A large number. By an overwhelming majority the Bill, as amended, is passed.

The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE. DR. APPLEBY'S REPORT ON RE-EXAMINATION OF INDIA'S ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM.

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): I beg to move:

> "That Dr. Paul H. Appleby's Report on the re-examination of India's Administrative System be taken into consideration."

I am very grateful to you, Sir, for having responded to my request to discuss Dr. Appleby's Report during this session. I know how difficult it was to find time. We are already cramped for time, but we appreciated the importance of this report, and you were good enough to allow two hours for discussion.

Before I proceed I would like to give the background of Dr. Appleby so that the House may understand his competency to express an opinion on an important subject as the administrative system of India. He was born in September, 1891 (*Interruption*). He is not a young man like my hon. friend, Shri Punnoose. He is an experienced man. He was Under Secretary of Agriculture, 1940-44; Assistant Director, U.S. Bureau of the Budget, 1944-47, Director of Division of Budget, New York State, Chief of the Food Mission to Great Britain, 1941-42; Chairman of the International Wheat Conference, 1942; Chairman of the International Wheat Council, 1942-43; Special Assistant to Secretary of State, 1943. Then he was U.S. delegate to the Hot Springs Food Conference, 1943; U.S. Member, Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, 1943-44; Member, Board of the Institute of Public Affairs, 1947-50; Member of the Board, Franklin Roosevelt Foundation since 1953; . . . .

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara-Reserved-Sch. Castes): How many children has he?

Shri Matthen: He was Consultant, Ford Foundation and Government of India, 1952-56; Member, Board, Public Administration Clearing House since 1947....I think that would be enough.

4-11 P.M.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): He did not say anything about....

Shri Matthen: I have only given the background in order to evaluate his observations.

Dr. Appleby's Second Report on India's Administrative System has created much more interest than the First Report issued about two years ago, which was also well appreciated by the people all over India. The Second Report, which we are discussing here this afternoon, has turned out to be much more controversial than his First Report. It has created very strong reactions for and against it, in important circles. Some important newspapers have commented on it. At least one has called it 'The cult of the Joint Secretary'. The Auditor General has described it as entirely a novel conception of a democratic form of government; he says it is a doctrinaire, unrealistic and uninformed report. At the same time, an important economic weekly has very appropriately complimented the Report and said that essentially the problem was to get the power of prompt decision into the public sector, so that the pace of implementation of the Second Plan could be quickened.

Dr. Appleby's Report mainly deals with the industrial and commercial enterprises of the public sector. I am confining my attention only to this aspect of the Report. As a background of this Report, permit me to remark that our First Five Year Plan was largely under-fulfilled in the public sector. The Prime Minister felt that the defect in the Central administrative system was to a large extent responsible for this non-fulfilment of the Plan and, naturally, invited a world authority on administration like Dr. Appleby to study our present system and suggest a method to overcome this defect in the Central

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administrative system. In other words, to show us a new power for making decisions in the day to day administration of the public sector. And Dr. Appleby's Report is an answer to this invitation.

Paragraph 1 on page 2 of the Report says:

> "They are not criticisms which should be publicly made or publicly discussed. They constitute an intra-organisational discussion of essentially technical sort. For those not experienced in and responsibly associated with governmental administration, their effect may be largely contrary to their intent".

I honestly feel that much of the heat and controversy connected with Dr. Appleby's Report could have been avoided if some kind of intra-organisational discussion had been held between the Auditor General, the Speaker, the Home Ministry and the Finance Ministry and their reactions ascertained before the publication of the Report. In other words, it is not the contents of the Report that have irritated outstanding personalities like the Auditor General, but the indiscreet act of Dr. Appleby in not having discussed the Report with him.

The general thesis that there should be delegation is unexceptionable. In fact, this is no new demand, and it is well known that the Auditor General himself had suggested delegation of sanctioning authority now vested in the Ministries to lower levels. But a curious feature of the demand for delegation from all except Dr. Appleby has been that while each authority has demanded delegation of powers to itself from higher authorities, it has been unwilling to delegate powers to its subordinates. The Auditor General is no exception to this. He is not prepared to relax his control, whatever the circumstances. You will remember the controversy over the audit of the nationalised Insurance Corporation. The Auditor General was perfectly within his right when he demanded that he must have the right of auditing that. At he same time, the *ex*-Finance Minister was perfectly right when he said that this being a commercial department, officials of the Government were not used to it and it was better that a commercial audit was done for some time until Government got experience. In other words, the commercial auditor will give more discretion to the executive authorities in the commercial sector than the Government which is not used to it.

What both Dr. Appleby and the Auditor General have independently suggested is not horizontal transfer of authority from the Home Ministry or the Finance Ministry to other Ministries, but delegation of authority from all Ministries to lower executive levels. The whole problem of delegation of powers, including the delegation of powers vested in Parliament, should be considered as a whole and not piecemeal, and the Government should work out such a scheme and present it to Parliament for approval. This is my main proposal.

Dr. Appleby's Report was, in fact, anticipated by the Estimates Committee in its 9th Report, 1953-54. In the section on financial procedure, it states that the rules of business of Government were made during the time of the British Government and were designed mainly to secure an effective check by the Ministry of Finance. After independence, these regulations have continued to govern the financial powers of the administrative Ministries. The then Government was justified in securing internal control over the adequate and proper spending of public moneys and so the Finance Ministry acquired a pre-eminent position within the executive sphere of Government. The previous Government was mostly interested in maintaining law and order and in keeping the government ser-

vants contended in their administrative machinery.

Today the Government are responsible to the elected representatives of the nation in the Lok Sabha. A huge programme for development of the country has been taken in hand. The administrative machinery has become more complex and activities have expanded considerably. It is, therefore, but natural that the system which worked well till recently is a source of annoyance for the quick execution of works and plans in the altered conditions. I am quoting these observations from the Committee's report. It adds that it is a further difficulty that our administrative personnel today is largely the same which was brought up in the old traditions. The old system is so deep-seated in their minds that the administrative Ministries look upon the Finance Ministry as the Ministry which should take decisions for them and, naturally, the Ministry of Finance feels it to be its duty that it should criticise and scrutinise each and every proposal, regardless of its importance or urgency. It has gone so deep that even where there is delegation of powers and that the administrative Ministry could normally take decisions itself, it has often resorted to consultations with the Ministry of Finance in order to escape any criticism later on. The result is that by the time the Ministry prepares to start a scheme or to go ahead with it, a good part of the year is already over and it is suddenly found at the end of the year that they must spend the money quickly for fear that the non-utilised funds may lapse.

So the Committee thinks that this procedure is irksome, waste of time and money and hampers initiative. I mention this only as a background to justify the observations of Dr. Appleby to avoid delays and lapses and to increase the pace of the Second Plan. I have already said that the general thesis of Dr. Appleby's Report—the desirability of more delegation—is unexceptionable. I have also said that the Auditor General's reaction would not have been so bitter if Dr. Appleby had the imagination to discuss this thesis with him before it was released to the public. Then, I am sure, he would not have said that it is a doctrinaire, uninformed and unreal approach.

But, there is one more point which the Auditor-General does not seem to have appreciated. Dr. Appleby has not supported a permanent change in the administrative system for all time and for all places as a nice balanced authority so as not to permit of any error or mistake. According to me, he has not suggested any permanent change in that organisation at all. His report is meant for an emergency, I mean, the Second Five Year Plan. The Parliament has given top priority to this Plan and, probably, will give the same priority to the future Plans. This Parliament is more anxious to see that this Plan is implemented quickly and efficiently than to see by what system this implementation takes place. I am even prepared to concede that the proposal of Dr. Appleby is not fool-proof or rogue-proof. As a permanent change of procedure I may not be so enthusiastic in supporting it as I am doing now for this emergency,—Just as it was in the war period when the Administration relaxed several of their controls, so that they may get things done soon. If our present orthodox system, however cautious it may be, ends in delaying the Plan, I am sure none of us in Parliament will like it. So, as an emergency measure, I strongly support the main recommendations of Dr. Appleby.

I had a talk with the Auditor-General on this aspect of the Report and his contention was that Dr. Appleby has not recommended his proposals as an emergency measure for the duration of the Plan, but as a permanent change. If it is only as an emergency measure, he himself is prepared to revise his own reaction to the Report. When I read Dr. Appleby's Report in the light of the Auditor-General's observation, I found several passages indicating that this Report was meant for the duration of the Second Plan, and if

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necessary, for a Third Plan. I am reading from Dr. Appleby's Report:

> "India is, in fact, in a state of emergency, quite comparable to the condition that would obtain if the nation was at war. Its success in this emergency depends upon rapid decision-making, rapid action. The present emergency is most acute on the front where new enterprises are in the building. As in war, the emergency dictates the establishment of procedures that have a maximum potential of acceleration consistent with the maintenance of democratic values."

If the critics of Dr. Appleby appreciate this temporary emergency nature of his proposals, I am sure they, including we, Members of Parliament, would not criticise it in terms of our academic principles as to what the appropriate places of the Joint Secretary, the Deputy Secretary, the Auditor-General or even of Parliament should be in the ultimate scheme of things. Dr. Appleby's Report is not concerned with ultimates. I honestly feel that the critics who feel they are blowing up Appleby's Report are not realising that they are hurting the Plan, the implementation of which in the public sector is in serious danger but for some radical change in the administrative system. Once we are bent on implementing the Plan as a No. 1 thing in India and the topmost priority for the Parliament and the Government of India, only those things that are helping the attainment of the Plan should interest us. Unless the acts of delegation proposed by Dr. Appleby take place and unless the dire fear of ultimate rebuke and punishment are reduced, the agents of the public sector will never be able to operate with confidence and courage that is needed very much. Dr. Appleby's recommendations are a condition precedent to the success of the Plan. I, therefore, strongly recommend the implementation of his recommendations consistent with our Constitution. In fact, I would suggest a high level committee of Secretaries to work under the auspices of the Cabinet Secretariat, presided over by a Cabinet Minister, preferably the Finance Minister to consider Appleby's Report, (*Interruption*) of course, as an emergency measure and make such recommendations....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only a suggestion. The hon. Members may or may not accept it. Why should there be so much of nervousness?

Shri Matthen:....such recommendations as they believe will help the implementation of the Plan quickly and efficiently. This is for the Plan period only. But as a permanent measure, it will be very desirable if a very high power Commission is set up to effect the necessary changes in the administrative pattern of India. Of course, the Parliament will be given an opportunity to consider this. But this suggestion for a high-power commission has nothing to do with my suggestion for immediate action of setting up a committee under the Cabinet Secretariat.

As the Auditor-General told us the other day, excessive concentration of authority was necessary for alien rule to consolidate its hold on the country, but today we are working a Welfare State and if our Plans and programmes are to succeed, there must be a nation-wide diffusion of initiative and responsibility; and people sitting down here in the Secretariat could not really secure the fulfilment of these Plans and programmes unless sufficient authority has been delegated to the people who are in actual charge of the various projects. It is unfair to Dr. Appleby that he is....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has been consulting his notes much too frequently.

Shri Matthen: Sir, I apologise. I am fully conscious of that. But this

being a subject that is very delicate, affecting the Auditor-General and even the Parliament, I think I should....

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Consider this to be an emergency.

Shri Matthen: So, I crave your indulgence.

Shri Jaipal Singh: (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Sir, he made a mistake; he is reading Sardar Saigal's speech (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Matthen: Sir, he is in favour of diffusing responsibility to the people in actual charge of the various projects. I entirely agree with the Auditor-General that the delay in giving sanction makes often an economic project uneconomic.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I raise a point of order? The point of order is this. It is a hollowed convention in this House that we do not invoke the names or the utterances of people as he is doing in this particular case. He has been invoking the utterances of the Auditor-General which are completely out of place as far as this question is concerned because they are not by way of making his comments only. Therefore, I think, it is highly improper on the part of the hon. Member.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When we are taking up a Report, the opinions that he has expressed about it are perfectly relevent. I do not see there is anything objectionable in that. People have expressed their opinions on this Report and now the hon. Member is making out his point and supporting the recommendations. I think he is perfectly justified in quoting from the Report as well as from the Press.

Shri Gadgil: There is no harm. The Auditor-General is audited once in a way.

Shri Jaipal Singh: My point of order is not about what has been made available for public consumption. He is quoting something that was meant for the consumption of a Committee of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I still hold that even that is permissible because he is arguing his case and compares his arguments with those advanced by others.

Shri Matthen: Further the Auditor-General has come out in the Press with his reactions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now. He needs support from other Members also.

Shri Matthen: What the Auditor-General objects to is that whereas Dr. Appleby emphasises the importance of the Secretariat for the administration of the country's public sector projects and wants it to be further strengthened; he wants the diffusion of responsibility to all levels. That he considers is the basic difference between Dr. Appleby and himself. I am not an expert on the administrative system, but my reading of Dr. Appleby's Report has not given me this impression. Though he has not specifically stated that he is for the diffusion of responsibility and initiative to all levels, it is implied from his statements. That I think is the main theme of his Report.

I do concede that the Comptroller and Auditor-General works with the Public Accounts Committee of which I am also a Member now. Any reflection on the Comptroller and Auditor-General is also a reflection on the Public Accounts Committee in the sense that the conclusions which the Public Accounts Committee formulate are based on the Auditor-General's Report. In fact, there are several strong remarks about the Parliament directly by Dr. Appleby. What prejudices one during the first reading of his Report is the Americanism—I mean the language and the expression in his report. If we read the report carefully again, ignoring the effect of this Americanism, we may be able to appreciate the main points he is driving at. Dr. Appleby or anybody else cannot restrict the powers of Parliament. This House is

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supreme body and nobody can restrict its powers. What we have to understand is that delegation of power is not abdication of power. It creates a greater sense of responsibility; it is an enlargement of it. It is only by development of confidence below and exercise of skill in utilisation of subordinate bodies, that high responsibility may be upheld.

As an emergency measure not to condemn decisions or discretion exercised by the various officers in the public sector enterprises, so long as there are no *mala fides* I will rather request the Auditor-General and even the Secretaries and Joint Secretaries not to insist so much on obtaining formal sanction of an authority higher than the competent authority. When once delegation of power has been decided, they should pay more attention to constructive criticisms by encouraging people who have made right decisions and not so much condemn those who have made wrong decisions.

I fully concede that the Auditor-General is the watch-dog on behalf of Parliament and his responsibility is more than the responsibility of a commercial auditor. But, generally, it is well-known that the audit reports are often only of antiquarian interest and merely provide material for unhelpful criticisms and generalisations from exceptions. It should be noticed that a large percentage of these objections relate to sanction, namely, the necessity of obtaining formal sanction of some authority higher than the one which sanctioned the expenditure. In fact, it is this kind of objection that comes to the aid of officers unwilling to assume responsibility, who pass on responsibility from subordinates to superiors. If the general delegation—the need of which is admitted by all, including the Auditor-General—is put into practice, this kind of objection will disappear. I know the managing directors and managers of several concerns in the public sector complaining that the constant unhelpful criticisms of the audit creates a sort of a psychological effect upon them and makes them less efficient and tempts them not to make any decision involving the slightest risk. If there are *mala fides* hang them; I am the first to suggest it. But, I think it is unfair to condemn a decision taken two or three years ago under certain circumstances and a background, different from what obtains today, three years after the event.

Therefore, my submission is this. Criticism should be diverted not to the negative side but to the positive side. If people, after the delegation of powers, take right decisions let the Parliament encourage them and say a kind word about them. That is the main point. The Parliament and the Auditor-General should turn their attention to complement people who have made the right decisions. This will give a great encouragement to them and make them more efficient. Otherwise, my fear is this. They would like to be free from all criticisms and pass on the responsibility for taking decisions. Why bother; let us keep quite. That is how they will feel. Let us be very strict, they will say. By being very strict, the very usefulness of the institution which they are in charge of, will be defeated.

Take any instance. In banks people come for loans. They have to act immediately and grant loans and release the goods also. If they do not do these things quickly, the interest of the business will suffer. Why call it a risk? If you criticise these things, then they will feel the other way and pass on the responsibility to the Auditor-General. Therefore, let us turn our attention more to the positive and constructive side in the matter of audit and in the matter of control and encourage officers at lower levels to take decisions promptly and efficiently.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That Dr. Paul H. Appleby's Report on the re-examination of India's Administrative System be taken into consideration."

We have fixed two hours for this discussion. About 25 minutes have already been taken by the hon. Mover. We have one hour and 35 minutes still. May I know the approximate number of hon. Members?

Shri Gadgil: Sir, may I say something? This is a very important question and a very important report. It is not possible for the House to do fuE justice in a short period of two hours. I know that this can, very relevantly, be raised during the discussion on the Plan. If I may make a suggestion for the acceptance of the House, I suggest that the discussion may proceed for two hours but need not conclude but may be taken up again when we re-gather.

Apart from the personal aspect and the fact that it may interest a few people, some of us who look more to the consequences that flow from this report and a certain administrative set-up that is functioning today and also certain administrative improvements suggested here want to submit certain things for your consideration and also the consideration of the Leader of the House. So, let this discussion go on for two hours, now and time may be found after we re-gather again here.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It was not the intention of the Government to have this matter debated during this session. It is not because it does not consider it very important—it does—but, before the discussion, we wanted a full examination of the various aspects, by the various Ministries and other departments of the Government and the Cabinet, of the various suggestions made. Frankly, we are in the middle of the examination and if I am asked to state anything about it, I will be very brief and I will say that I have come here to listen to hon. Members and learn from them rather than to say anything myself. I would be very glad if these questions are discussed, but, obviously, I cannot guarantee what will happen in the next session. But, I would like it.

Unfortunately, listening to the hon. Mover's speech on this motion, I was hardly conscious about Dr. Appleby's report; I was more conscious of the Auditor-General: I refer to that part of Dr. Appleby's report in which he deals with certain important things. It was an important part, no doubt, but one small part, which he dealt with. I wish he dealt with the other parts of the report, which, I think, are more important and vital, the parts which Parliament should be interested in, where he discusses Parliament control and he criticises parliamentary interference. These are the points which Parliament, no doubt, should consider and discuss. The other matters are, relatively, of small importance. We can consider them certainly, but the main things are those and, if I may say so, any person introducing this subject should have, I submit, said something about the context of things in which this report was made. I would refer the hon. Members to the first page—I am too modest to quote it here, modest on the part of the Government, Administration—where he speaks in highly euologistic terms of the Government's activities and the brilliant conception of the First and the Second Five Year Plans and so on and so forth. Then, he goes on to criticise.

If I may draw the attention of the hon. Members, I think in the second page, top, he mentions this. This was, this part, was not a document to be published at all. It was entirely a private document which he gave me and the then Finance Minister for our consideration. He told us that it was not for publication but he also told that if we wanted to publish it he had no objection but it had not been written from the point of view of publication. He has used the langu-

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age deliberately because it is a private document and the language used is strong to shake things up. I think we should welcome it from that point of view, and not whether we agree or disagree. We always require taking it up so that we may build our minds and thought about various matters. We look upon it from that point of view and I am examining it fully. I should welcome as much discussion in these various aspects as possible, in this session or the next session, but I cannot just guarantee, Sir, the time for it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us proceed with the discussion. We will see afterwards if we need any time subsequently or not.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is perhaps....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one thing more. We shall have to place some restriction on the speeches. Shall we fix 10 minutes to 15 minutes for each hon. Member?

Shri Jaipal Singh: That is too little.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is only an hour, perhaps, left for hon. Members. The Government spokesman also will have to be given time.

Shri Jaipal Singh: We go on, Sir.

Shri Gadgil: It would have helped us quite a lot, in the interest of the discussion itself, if the House had in its possession the views of the Government on the recommendations of the Report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Members desire, we can increase it to 20 minutes, but only three Members would be able to speak, that is all.

Shri Gadgil: That is the reason why I suggested that it should be carried over.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, may I have 15 minutes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, it is perhaps a somewhat pleasant irony that we interrupt discussion on how to achieve targets set out in the Plan to consider Dr. Appleby's Report, where Parliament has been stigmatized as "one of the important negative influences on achievement," and this is a firm formulation arrived at, the Doctor tell us, after three visits to our country. For myself, I am rather intrigued by his generally forthright and hard-hitting observations and I do not at all mind, but on the contrary laugh over his superior assumption that his "American idiom" might be difficult for us to understand, or that we have a predilection for "a hotch-potch of references largely foreign and not well understood." However, we are all interested to find out how best we can utilise this report which the country has purchased, no doubt, at a fat price.

Sir, there is no question that the present system of departmental administration is largely cumbersome, vexatious and time-consuming. Particularly in a period of planning, this requires change. We cannot afford what Dr. Appleby says in picturesque language is "a tempo in which the calendar is more relevant than the clock." The central problem, therefore, is: how can parliamentary control be reconciled with efficient management of enterprises which calls for initiative, speed and flexibility of operations, qualities that can hardly develop under the present system?

The pity, however, is that Dr. Appleby does not help to solve the problem but, on the contrary, proceeds to aggravate it. Shorn of its trappings, the remedy he suggests for our administrative ills is: "Trust the civil service; do not be afraid of Government by Joint Secretaries". It is not only "Government by Joint Secretaries" he recommends; he says, "what India needs, more than anything else, is more Government by Joint Secretaries, more Government by Deputy Secretaries, more Government by

Under Secretaries and more Government by Managing Directors and their subordinates." I do not know where we shall be if more and more Government is being conducted by all these worthy persons. He says then, with a pontifical solemnity: "If India confines bureaucracy to small scope, she will confine the nation to small achievements." "More and unfettered bureaucracy" is, therefore, the Doctor's prescription, and, however much his friends might wish to sugar-coat it, the country won't easily swallow the pill.

Sir, successful implementation of a real Plan to raise the living standards of an abysmally poor population like ours involves a kind of revolution. The fact, however, is that we have not had that revolution; perhaps, the objective conditions were such that we could not have had that revolution even if we had wished that sort of revolution to happen. But the fact remains—with all respect to the Prime Minister—that the glow of freedom, the exhibition of freedom, still remains unlit in people's hearts and the working out of the Plan suffers in consequence.

We have inherited from Britain a parliamentary set-up and it is in the context of this parliamentary set-up that we are at present engaged in working the Plan within its own characteristic limitations. The parliamentary system has certainly its merits and it has evolved certain salutary checks and balances in respect of the administration which we cannot and must not do away with without thought. After all, these checks and balances have been evolved by experience, by the history of the working of the parliamentary system, and within limits they produce very admirable results. Our job today, conditioned as we are, is to improve upon them as rapidly and as radically as we can and to heighten the area and quality of popular participation in the organs and agencies of administration. This is what we must keep upper-most in our minds, and it is from this point of view that I find Dr. Appleby's report completely disappointing.

There are organisational safeguards against extravagance, corruption and inefficiency in a parliamentary democracy, which we can only remove at our peril. Dr. Appleby is right in saying that "the present administration operates tradily and in a spirit that is unbelievably petty and frustrated": those are his words. He is right also in stressing that in the Plan period we should conceive of ourselves as if we are on a war footing. But we know that if bureaucracy is strengthened and, even remotely democratic checks and safeguards are removed, then we shall experience again the horrors of wartime enormities in administration, and that is a price which we cannot afford to pay even for the execution of the Plan.

Dr. Appleby does not sufficiently realise, that since the character and ideology of an Indian Government is necessarily different from what it was in British times, what is needed is not just more strength to the elbow of Joint Secretaries and the like, but a major readjustment of the machinery of administration, a development of the feeling that all officers are equally responsible for the government of the country. The remedy for an excessive concentration of authority and functions at the Secretariat, surely, is not that there should be further addition of power to the Secretariat, or there should be some formulae of adjustment between the functions of different Central Ministries, but we should try to provide executive authorities at all levels with the authority which is commensurate with their responsibility and, what is more important, we should try to ensure that there should be real live contact of the administration at all levels with the people and their representatives.

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Sir, Dr. Appleby is positive that Parliament interferes too much in public administration; that its Question Hour and other activities inhibit the bureaucrat, whose proneness to benevolent efficiency is of course taken for granted. He says also that Parliament attaches too much importance to the Comptroller and Auditor-General's Reports and also to the work of its own Public Accounts Committee. He says Parliament should be well-advised to confine itself to generalised perorations on public policy and leave the administration safely in the hands of the administrators. This is a picture which is not only totally inaccurate but is particularly mischievous. As a matter of fact, I submit that Parliament does not, and does not even wish to, interfere in administration except only to make sure that the not very new despotism of the bureaucracy which, in our country, is nurtured on the ideals of Britain's Heaven-born I.C.S. traditions,—this not very new despotism—is not allowed to check-mate popular expectations and aspirations. That is what Parliament wishes to do.

Today, we do not even have the Standing Committees of Parliament which, revived in a proper setting, could be of real help. Appleby or no Appleby, it is the responsibility of Parliament to see that nothing can take away the right of Parliament to make sure of decisions which ought to be in conformity with the interests of the people and to see that the public sector is run on proper lines and in a manner conducive to the people's interests. Parliament does not want to hinder but to help, and that is what the country understands too.

Dr. Appleby is particularly caustic about audit and makes observations about the work of the Comptroller and Auditor-General which are, to say the least, unwarranted. The office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General is that of a very valued public servant and like his opposite numbers in Britain and the United States, he is perhaps the most important officer under our Constitution. This is not to say that he cannot be hidebound; this is not to say that he cannot turn out to be an unsatisfactory choice. But I do not think we can say that about the present incumbent of that office. In the present state of things, we cannot just ask the Auditor-General to stop doing the job which he is doing, and that job ensures that parliamentary appropriations are properly spent; that job requires him to satisfy himself that "wisdom, faithfulness and economy" were qualities which were exercised in spending the money allocated by Parliament.

I have here certain extracts from a speech which the Comptroller and Auditor-General made in January, 1955, which was even reported in the papers—and that is why I quote it—in which he said:

> "It must be recognised that the purpose of a plan or a project and the manner in which it is being implemented are far more important than mere technicalities."

He says it. "It is imperative," he adds, that "audit should be circumspect in the presentation of its conclusions more particularly those that implied moral turpitude". I quote these extracts to show how our Comptroller and Auditor-General says he looks upon his job. As far as we are concerned, we get his reports and certainly we can say that it is very necessary that Parliament is apprised of the manner in which appropriations are expended and that those parliamentary checks and balances and safeguards which we have got through the instrumentality of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General are valuable things which we are not going to get rid of because Dr. Appleby seems to recommend it.

Then, Dr. Appleby makes certain facetious statements against audit and auditors. He talks of "Government by and for auditors," but perhaps this

essay of wit should have been made elsewhere than in this report. In regard to public corporations, I would like to quote the authority of such a conservative body as the Indian Taxation Enquiry Commission which says that of course every Government undertaking should try to see that it is run on economical lines and efficiently, and at the same time, that "public purpose rather than profit should be the guiding factor in the operation of a public undertaking". The definition of a "public purpose" can only be made by Parliament and by bodies analogous to ours.

Dr. Appleby, as I said earlier, has presented a report which is sometimes refreshingly provocative and that has been very interesting. He may very well have appealed to the Prime Minister's sense of urgency in getting things done. He talked about dynamism. "Dynamic" is an adjective which we hear very often from the Prime Minister, but Dr. Appleby says that in the present state of things, "Dynamism is smothered by procedures dominated by small thinking". But I wish he does not get away with it so glibly by appealing to certain interests which operate in the mind of the Prime Minister. They operate in his mind very correctly, but I am sure he might be in a position to take advantage of the Prime Minister's predispositions. If Dr. Appleby wishes, as he himself says, to see that we establish procedures that have a maximum potential of acceleration consistent with the maintenance of democratic values, then, he should have given us a different report. His sympathies are quite patent. His eye is almost entirely on those who are on or near the top of the Secretariat ladder. He pities the plumage but not the dying bird. He is unhappy—I am quoting his report at page 27—that we pay to our top administrators Rs. 4,000 a month, and he is unhappy that this Rs. 4,000 a month has a buying power of only Rs. 726 in 1939 terms. I am glad he gives us this figure, but he has not a word to say about the masses of State employees who get less than Rs. 100 today and which would be less than Rs. 20 according to the Dr. Appleby's respectable and reputable calculations in terms of 1939 prices. It is exactly to these people lower down in the ladder of the administration, it is exactly to these people and to voluntary and popular organisations in different localities and project areas that we must increasingly look, if we are going to have our administration producing the results that we all are keen about.

In regard to the mobilisation of the support of those who actually work in our projects, in regard to the question of the improvement of labour-management relations, I find that in Bangalore a few months ago, there was held a Seminar of the Industrial Management Research Unit for Planning, and I find in a report in the *Economic Weekly*, that interesting experiences were related of how workers in a Post and Telegraph factory were persuaded to increase production, agree to shift-working and introduce a number of economies merely by broaching things over with them. This kind of thing happened. The Minister of Labour surely should be interested. But we know, at the same time, that so far, Government has not been able to evolve ways and means of associating labour with the management. We have heard in this Seminar as well in the House, how sometimes Government says that good things on this issue have been done in countries like the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, but, as a matter of fact, nothing very definite has been decided upon so far. But this is an important aspect—this question of labour-management relations—which impinges on the administration and the efficiency of our projects.

In the Seminar at Bangalore, it is also reported that the managing directors reacted very strongly when the suggestion of workers' participation was put to them. Instances were given as to how workers, if they were talked to properly, could actually collaborate in the heightening of the

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quality and quantity of production, but, at the same time, there is a report that managing directors and fellows high up the social tree were extremely annoyed when this kind of suggestion was bruited. Therefore, I feel that when we talk about administration, when we talk about the efficiency which we want to see our projects to be administered with, then, surely one of the most important aspects is the association of labour with the administration. One of the most important things is to make sure that there is a continuous association at every level not only of labour but of popular voluntary agencies with the agencies and organs of the administration.

5 P.M.

I do not have the time to go into other matters of detail. I do not say to this House, "let us consign the Appleby report to the waste paper basket". On the contrary, I say, it is in parts a suggestive report. It is, as I said before, refreshingly provocative and some of the recommendations, like the one against private persons being appointed to boards, are very sound. But, it shows no basic understanding of India's problems today; it shows no understanding, no effort at understanding, how in the present set-up India cannot possibly wish to change straightaway, how in the present set-up we must proceed to tackle our problems from the point of view of parliamentary administration and that, as I said before, short of a revolution, a parliamentary set-up is as democratic a mechanism as one can ask for. Therefore, the report, as it has come to us, becomes by and large unacceptable.

I would suggest, therefore that in order to examine the report and sift it properly with the help of further material, there should be a committee of Parliament. In spite of Dr. Appleby, there should be a committee of Parliament, to report, let us say, in two or three months' time. I am sure the experiment, which is the result of the Speaker's innovation that Members of both Houses should be associated in discussing in detail items connected with the Plan, has proved to be a success, and it ought to be followed up. Therefore, I feel that if Members of Parliament are given a job of work to do, and if they are told that in two or three months' time they must prepare a really objective and helpful report on the basis of Dr. Appleby's recommendations surely we can produce between ourselves a piece of work of which we can be proud. I am sure that would be a helpful proceeding; I am sure that would be a constructive contribution to the improvement of our administration, just as I am sure that Dr. Appleby's very confident prognostication at the end of the report is going to fail. He prognosticates that unless his recommendations are accepted, we shall never—he underlines the word "never" it is not my underlining—attain our targets. It is a very confident prognostication and I am sure that it is an arrogant waste of words.

I do not say I dismiss this report altogether. I find it suggestive in certain parts and that is why I wish that Parliament considers this and Government is assisted by the collective wisdom that Parliament can bring to bear upon this job.

Shri Gadgil: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am not interested in whatever may be the personal aspect in the report itself. I do not agree with the criticism of Dr. Appleby that the Auditor-General wanted a Government by the Auditor-General, of the Auditor-General and for the Auditor-General, nor do I subscribe to the other extreme that the Government should be of and for Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and the rest of the tribe. Like a common man, I am interested in certain things. One is that I am promised by the Constitution and by the various pronouncements made by the Government here on the floor of the House and outside that India is for all purposes a Welfare State and aspires to be a socialist State.

Those two conceptions mean something to me. If those high objectives which are embodied in the Preamble of our Constitution as well as in the Directive Principles therein, are to be realised, the administration, being the agency of implementation of the policies of the Government, assumes a great significance. It is because of this that I am interested in seeing that that instrument functions efficiently and from the point of realisation of those objectives.

The very conception of our State has undergone a change after India became free. Before independence, it was more or less a law and order State, a Police State in a limited sense, although there was a sphere in which certain welfare work was being done. There was a claim that it was a social service State. After independence, it has become a positive State pledged to certain social services not merely to a class here or a class there. At any rate, in the declaration it is clear that the State stands for all the people. That being so, it follows that the Government cannot confine itself merely to the problem of law and order. More and more, therefore, Government is entering into fields of production, distribution and so on. That had led to the principle of planned economy and we have had the benefit of the first Five Year Plan; this is not the occasion to evaluate the results of the same. We have also before us the second Five Year Plan. In both the Plans, the aspect of our having a good administration has been properly emphasised.

Dr. Appleby made two reports before this and this is the third report. We should not be carried away by his criticism of this, that or the other, nor by the long list of the qualifications enumerated by Mr. Matthen. I am a man who is prepared to accept any good thing from anybody:

"बालादपि सुभाषितम् ग्राह्यम्"

Therefore, I consider the recommendations contained in this report from the point of view of their merits. By and large I am of the view that the diagnosis he has made of the present administration, is correct. How far the remedies suggested are likely to be effective, is a matter which can admit of difference of opinion. We should see what are the objectives we have and in the light of those objectives, the administrative machine must be geared up. The state has entered, as I said, into the fields of production and distribution and other trade activities also. That being so, we have to see that things which are promised are fulfilled within the time or nearly thereabout; and, if the administrative machinery proves to be a hindrance in that matter, it is the bounden duty of the Government and everybody interested in the welfare of this country to see that these impediments are removed. The administration is not a mere arrangement of things and territories. It has, as I once said here, to deal with the promotion of human relations between man and man and group and group. It is because of this that it is necessary that those who constitute the administration have really that broad outlook which is now absolutely relevant in the context of the principle of a socialist State we have adopted. If Dr. Appleby says that a small mind cannot work a big project, we must understand it and must not run him down for that. The point really is whether the administrative set-up that we have had for the last so many years is adequate to-day in point of personnel, in point of outlook and whether we have got that system of administrative morale which is highly necessary for the purpose of efficiently doing the job they are charged with.

I am not a man who believes in the definition of efficiency only in the context of economy; not that economy has nothing to do with efficiency. One of the tests of efficiency is economy, no doubt. But the main test of efficiency is whether the objective for which a particular unit or a parti-

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cular Ministry or a Department has been set up, has been achieved or not. If it is not achieved and if is it said it has been done with such a small amount, that is no answer. The true test of efficiency is whether the objective has been realised.

From that point of view, having too many reviews and everybody consulting everybody in everything before anything can be done by anybody anywhere, surely is no argument to tell me that it has been done so economically therefore it has been done well. The point really is that if a thing has been promised within a certain time limit and if it is not done within that time limit, although it may have been done with less, I would pronounce that to be a failure. When I say this, I speak with a load of experience with me.

The point really is, as has been pointed out by Dr. Appleby in his report, that before the event or fact everybody tries to share the responsibility and nobody worries after the fact. The successful administration is one in which the responsibility is squarely put on a definable individual or a definable group of individuals and if you cannot do that, then responsibility is disintegrated and the sense of urgency is also sabotaged. Therefore, some of the remedies suggested by Dr. Appleby are worth considering.

I am not concerned with the controversial aspect between Dr. Appleby and the Auditor-General. The main thing in which we, as Members of Parliament, are interested is that whatever money we allot is properly spent. Whether it is open to the Auditor-General to pronounce on certain other matters is a matter of dispute. The Auditor-General cannot surely be the judge either of policy or administrative judgment or public interest. That is surely the sphere, and I should say the exclusive sphere, of this House. If the Auditor-General says that Parliament was wrong in accepting this policy or laying down that principle—I do not know whether he has gone to that length; but in one of his speeches delivered at Jaipur I noticed an inclination towards this conception—if that is correct, it is just like a T.T. (not my hon. friend here, but a travelling ticket collector) criticising the freight structure and the price schedule of the Railway Ministry when his business is to see whether the traveller has a ticket; if he has not a ticket, he can surcharge him, penalise him, this that and the other.

Therefore, we must, in the interest of efficiency of administration, define the sphere and, if necessary, precisely the functions of the Auditor-General. What is happening today is, as I said, the Government is becoming more and more a social service State, aspiring to become a socialist State. The field of Government is therefore becoming wider and wider. It is no longer good wisdom to say that that government is best which governs least. It is the other way about. That government is best which governs most, which controls—my hon. friend is still afraid of it—the primary necessities of life—food, clothing, housing etc. their production and distribution. These are the primary necessities and if in a Welfare State, aspiring to be a socialist State, you are not able to assure us this, well, all I can say is that this is very much a mixed government and not a socialist government. At any rate so far as policy is concerned, it has not come up to the fulfilment of the promise or promises made in the Constitution.

The point, therefore, is this. As we are voting more and more, in what way or through what agency that is expended—that is a question by itself, about which Parliament should be more vigelent. Whether in the public sector the organisation should be one joint stock company or whether it should be an autono-

mous corporation is a different matter. The point is that whatever money is collected from the tax payer, when that is expended, this supreme tribunal of the people, has a right to know how it is spent. The real difficulty is that now there are so many public undertakings already in the field and there are so many promised, that Parliament cannot do adequate justice to them.

If I understand socialism, it means the ownership and control of most of the key industries, not only the industries that give long term returns but those industries which give quick returns, which have not yet been nationalised and the Government, it seems, is not inclined to nationalise them. But it is bound to come. People will not wait long enough for Government to be forced to take that step. The point is that this field of Government's activity is bound to become more and more expansive. Therefore, there must be some mechanism evolved which will secure, on the one hand, speedy, efficient implementation of the work and, on the other hand, will also secure a proper and reasonable control of Parliament so far as moeny voted are concerned.

During the discussion on the Bill nationalising insurance, this aspect, that is whether there should be audit by private chartered accountants or whether it should be by the Auditor-General, many aspects of this question have been discussed and it was then suggested by the then Finance Minister that he was thinking of having some mechanism whereby the two objectives which I just laid down could be secured. I suggest for the consideration of the Government and this House that just as in some Continental countries they have got Audit Commission or a Court of Audit, we can have here some machinery which will scrutinise all the reports of all the public undertakings and then submit that report for the consideration of this hon. House. That will be a good mechanism, according to me, which will secure full parliamentary control.

I am not in the least inclined to give up the control unless I am assured that by giving up a little of that, the result is greater efficiency, quicker work and better implementation of the Plan that has been accepted by the country. Therefore, we are more interested in the administration organisationally and from the point of view of personnel. So far as the recruitment is concerned, that type which was recruited years ago is not adequate either from the point of view of mental equipment or outlook in a general way and some of the criticism about the recruitment, made in this Report, is worth considering. I know many requisitions are sent to the Public Service Commission. Then they say, there is no man answerable to these requirements. Therefore, what Dr. Appleby has suggested is, instead of asking for individuals, let them have cadres, certificate lists from which you can take as and when occasion arises.

The motive which actuated the old Indian civil servant is not adequate today. That motive has to be substituted by some other, more spiritual, more moral motive than mere incentive in terms of rupees, annas pies. Whether he gets Rs. 4000 or Rs. 3000 or Rs. 2000, that is not an unimportant matter. By and large, I can put down a dictum like this. Whatever a government servant receives by way of emoluments must have a fair relatively with the standard of life that is available in the community at large, so that there may not be any wide disparity. But, over and above whatever monetary incentive you may provide, the other incentive that one engaged in a job, in an endeavour which has an attraction of its own, that one is going to build up a new India in which certain ideals will be found concretely working is what we want. I am of this view that there are thousands of young men now under going training in the Universities and if properly tapped, they would certainly come and meet the situation

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adequately. I am therefore suggesting at this moment only this much. Since the Government has not formulated its views, I would say that the time has now come for a change in the policy of recruitment of personnel to man not only what undertakings they have in the public sector, but even in what Dr. Appleby calls the historical Ministries.

Then, a sence of responsibility must be developed in every individual. That can only happen if there is delegation of powers on a large scale and individuals are invested with a larger measure of discretion. There are people who feel that if they delegate, they loose power. On the contrary, I agree particularly with the thesis of Dr. Appleby that if power is delegated, responsibility enlarges. At the same time, you have a chain of people who will be well equipped and ready. Unless you know how to swim, you do not jump. Unless you jump, you do not know to swim. That is the contradiction. Under the British system, there was what was known as the officiating chance. If a Collector goes on leave, the Deputy Collector works for three or four months. If he works on three or four occasions, he is fairly familiar with the responsibilities of the job and when the time comes, he is found generally adequate. All that is suggested here is, that, under a managing director, there must be two or three deputy directors who will be members of the board, who will get familiar with the working of the job so that in time they will be found adequate to wield the responsibility. What I suggest is that some of these remedies suggested by Dr. Paul should be considered, irrespective of the strong language that he may have used about the Auditor General or even about Parliament. He says that by too often criticising in too detailed a way, in regard to too travel matters, we are making, so to say, the civil servants less prone to take responsibility. That is true to some extent. I can give an example from my own experience. There was a question of purchasing certain things. Suddenly the market went up. The officers returned and they said it was impossible. Somehow it was done. But, the fact is to some extent, correct that officers today are not prepared to take responsibility, unless it is underwritten by consultation with everybody, nothing can be done. That psychology has got to be changed and that can be changed in two ways by making them work and by giving more power, In the Parliament now, there will be more legislation. Since the field of Government is extending, we are bound to have legislation so far as general principles are concerned, and more delegation of powers to the departments or Ministries is inevitable; resulting in bodies of rules. That is inevitable. We should concern ourself with the broad general policy. So far as control is concerned, there may be some such mechanism as I said, an Audit Commission or some such thing which will scrutinise all the reports coming from all the public undertakings and present to Parliament their consolidated report so that we will be in a position to know whether the moneys that we have voted have been properly spent or not. I have nothing more to say except to request that the Government should formulate its views as early as possible because what is grammar to language, administration is to the State. If the sentence is good and also gramatically correct, one feels a little joy.

Shri T. N. Singh: (Banaras District-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I feel that it should be a matter of gratefulness that Dr. Appleby, if he had been a Member, probably, he would have used much stronger language than any Member of Parliament in any discussion as they are used here. I do not grudge if he has used strong language. After all, that is criticism that he has made of Parliament itself. That only justifies that probably Parliament is right at times in making criticism. After all, when we feel con-

vinced of a particular thing, it should certainly be the duty of every representative of the people in this House to express himself strongly and with as much force as possible. Unless you create a sense of responsibility in any person in India whose duty it is to take responsibility, I say there is little hope for the future. After all, democracy means criticism. Parliamentary institutions mean criticism. Criticism will be made. Even then, responsibility has to be taken by those whose job it is to take responsibility.

I will read out a particular sentence from the report of Dr. Appleby in which he says:

> "Social wisdom can be approximated and converted into particular decisions only by the interaction of hierarchically organised institutions of functionally differentiated character, all generally responsive to the general judgment of society, within the institution varied interests, varied functions, varied ideas interacting under a discipline of control and potential control provided by a pyramidal hierarchy produce decisions of specific sort that are relevant, practical and representative in their own fashion, provided that the hierarchy is under the general direction of a body itself subject to popular control."

This is all very philosophical. As a matter of fact, it reminds one of what Betrand Russel writes. In this maze, I personally, am unable to understand what he is actually aiming at. If the idea is that there should be a hierarchy and that hierarchy should work at different levels, I think that is happening. What we, who are here as the representatives of the people feel is that this hierarchy needs some reform, that it needs a difference in approach from it what it has been in the past. I remember very well during the last elections, there were two sets of ideas mooted out. One was that we, who represent the people, should not interfere too much with the officials and if they were left to themselves, it would be all right. That was one propaganda and those who fought the elections may remember that. Another set was that what we need, I will not use strong language, today is an honest, efficient bureaucracy responsive to public opinion. That was one of the demands made, and we had to make our choice, and the electorate made its choice as to what should be the real objective to be aimed at. Now, when we all came here, as one who has been associated with the Public Accounts Committee and also with what the Auditor-General has been doing in his reports and other things as well as several other activities here in Parliament and outside I can say that we faithfully, honestly tried to carry out the mandate of the electorate in this matter. That is the spirit in which we work. That is the spirit in which we wanted all our officials in the administrative machinery, whether audit or even other officials, to work and therefore if anything has been said or done in that spirit I think we stand vindicated by what our people want, and that is what we have done.

After all, what has been said in this report that is new? Delegation of powers. Who says there should be no delegation of powers? But delegation of powers also means that the man who delegates power knows he can delegate that power to the people below him. He is not there to shirk responsibility in that regard. He delegates the power with full confidence that it will not be abused, that it will be fully and properly utilised.

That is the spirit in which all delegations are made and I believe that that is the objective of this suggestion in Mr. Appleby's report. It is on that basis I think that administration should be functioning and should have functioned, but what has actually happened is that, as he says very rightly, when a decision is taken, it must have the agreement from the top to the bottom. Every official through whom that file may have passed should have agreed, then only that file is considered to be complete.

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I want to know whether even in the limited system of delegation of power that is there today, this idea of getting the agreement from top to bottom is put into practice, every clerk saying "Yes, O.K.". If the Under-Secretary does not agree, it should go back. That is not delegation of powers. As a matter of fact, if anywhere this theory of delegation of powers is to be implemented, it is at that stage, it is in this context that things have to be done, not by saying that Parliament or its committees do this or do that. That is not the way to delegate powers in the real, right sense.

Coming generally to what Shri Gadgil just now related—he is a very old and respected Member — I think he has not probably followed the work or the reports of the Public Accounts Committee or the audit or the reports of the Estimates Committee. Nowhere have these committees gone out of their way or done anything which can be considered to be interfering in details. What have they done? They have only made certain suggestions in regard to the question of a particular administrative machinery. That is the Estimates Committee's job. The Public Accounts Committee has dealt with certain types of cases which should be dealt with any way. It is done anywhere in this world, wherever there is a democratic system. There are all kinds of things, irregularities, infructuous expenditure etc. There are known categories of things to be dealt with. They are all routine matters which come up in the routine way and are dealt with in a routine way. wherever there have been doubts or people felt that some more investigation was required, generally our committee has said: "We feel that there is something which requires further investigation. Government should undertake that investigation." Where has this kind of decision taken by the Public Accounts Committee or the Estimates Committee interfered in matters of detail?

Shri Matthen: Excuse me. It is not at the Public Accounts Committee level. The staff of the Auditor-General goes and interferes in every small thing and questions the discretion.

Shri T. N. Singh: I am not concerned if there is anything wrong with the subordinates. It is all right, but what has been done under the Constitution, what is our system of administration and running our country, what is wrong with that? Let us examine that. Individual failings, we are not concerned with here. It is a matter of detail I do not want to go into that. We should never go into such things. It should be left to the other persons to be dealt with. There are proper persons to deal with these things.

I want to know one thing very specifically. Here are questions of details concerning the way this Parliament functions. Has any one of us been consulted by Mr. Appleby before he made this general, sweeping allegation against any of our committees or Parliament itself? It was but fair, I think, to have a proper understanding of our action, to have consulted some of us. The Chairmen of these committees were there, at least they could have been consulted, but I know for certain they were never consulted. Not even ordinary, informal discussion was there. To come to a conclusion without hearing the other side of the case, I think, is very unfair, whatever may be our views in regard to this. We may condemn ourselves. I think we have also erred on several occasions. This Parliament is also liable to commit mistakes. I will be the last person to say that whatever we have done we have always done right. After all, we are all human beings. We are likely to err. That is another matter altogether. It is on the basis of a common factor of errors and right things that any organisation or any human being does, that democracy is constituted. It is on that basis that a democracy functions. So, assuming all that, I feel that it would have been fair to understand how we have been functioning.

As a matter of fact, I can say it is quite wrong for Shri Gadgil to assume that the Auditor-General had entered into matters of policy. Certainly not. Take any of the reports that have been published. Never has any question or matter of policy been discussed. Yes, in the Public Accounts Committee we have discussed certain matters of policy.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): He referred to a public speech.

Shri T. N. Singh: He is hazy in his recollections.

In the Public Accounts Committee or in the Estimates Committee, we have discussed matters of policy, but we are a committee of this Parliament. If Parliament is entitled to discuss matters of policy, surely its committees should be. That may be a debatable point, but all the same these committees represent Parliament and they have functioned as Parliament should function. That was the basis. But if this House thinks, or the general opinion is that they should not function in that way, that is another matter. But so far what has been done has been done in the right manner, according to the spirit of the Constitution itself.

Coming to the question of the public enterprises that we are going to have, I think I can claim to be as zealous about the development and progress of our nationalised undertakings as anybody here in this House. I want them to develop. As a matter of fact, I am one of those who want more and more undertakings to come under our control or the nation's control. That is what I want because I feel the public sector will have to be expanded as time goes on and I think that is the concept of the Second Five Year Plan also. With that as the basis, I do feel that any restrictive apparatus will be a bad thing, but even where we want these things to be done, we want a certain amount of minimum democratic, parliamentary control. There must be a difference between a public undertaking and a private undertaking. If the railways were yesterday or today to be a private undertaking, the House would not be able to ventilate its grievances, and they would not be able to improve as they should or they would if there had been no parliamentary control. So, on such things which are of public interest, Parliament has certainly a right to speak, and I am sure in the general debate we have spoken the least. Curiously enough in regard to a national undertaking which is a kind of business enterprise, we have gone from the water tap on a platform to several other things and nobody has had anything to say about it. I can understand if somebody had said certain things about that, but that is taken as a normal course. I am sure even the Cabinet would consider these matters, that we ask from the poor Railway Minister or the poor Communications Minister about this and that, a bolt or a nut in a particular aeroplane or a particular railway engine not being this way or that way. Nobody bothers about that. That becomes all right. But I say there are certain matters of detail also into which Parliament will have to go. That will be there.

Now, about the Question Hour he has said something. It may be we are rather persons of a lower calibre in this House, but all the same I think the Question Hour is one of the most usefully spent hours of this House, both for this House as well as for the administration. It may be that there may be detailed questions. Things will arise, we will learn by experience, but all the same I think it is no use trying to criticise the Question Hour as something very infructuous or fruitless in this Parliament.

Finally — I would not take much more time; I have tried to cover as much ground and as quickly as possible about the various aspects — I want to say a few words in regard to what concerns our own dignity and our own stature. We do not want to pat ourselves on the back, but on the whole, I think that this Parliament,

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this august House, has set up very noble traditions, has done an excellent job in a very difficult time, one of the most difficult periods of this nation's critical history, and we should be proud of it. I do not mind what somebody from outside says about us. After all, it is democracy. There is freedom of speech. We give fredom of speech to our own nationals. Let us extend that as a matter of courtesy to somebody who has come from outside, though he is not our national. Let him have the privilege, and probably the right, to criticise the most august body of this land. I felt it, no doubt, as a citizen of this country who is proud of the position in which our country today is, the way we have established for ourselves a national and international position, and all the great things that we are doing today. I do not want to take praise; it is no good to praise our own people.

But at times one feels — when so much criticism is made against us — that it is good to have a change and to say something about our own selves. All the same, I am sorry I raised this hornet's nest when we were discussing the excess grants. I did say then that it was rather very bad on the part of somebody who came from outside to have made certain remarks against this august House. I felt it certainly because we were not heard. Our side of the case was not heard; what we felt about it was not heard. Why the Parliament or Members of Parliament were behaving in a particular manner, nobody knew about. An *ex-parte* judgment was given. Not only that. As the Prime Minister rightly said, it was meant for private circulation, but it so happened that it was circulated to everybody and it became a public document. And there it is.

That was why I felt it. I am glad that this discussion has taken place. Probably, we cannot do justice in the short time that we have got. I wish you will give more time. I want to have the Report considered objectively, dispassionately and without importing any unnecessary subjective matter.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I indicated at the beginning of this discussion, it is not my intention to go into this matter of the recommendations, suggestions and criticisms made in the Appleby Report at this stage, chiefly because we want to consider them very carefully in Government and then come up to Parliament for information or for guidance.

May I say right at the beginning that we should welcome very much discussions among MPs on this subject? Shri Matthen suggested some kind of Committee of Secretaries and the like. I do not quite know what he meant. The Secretaries are, of course, considering it. They are always considering these things that are referred to them, and they will, no doubt, send up their recommendations. But what seems to be a better procedure is that, if there is time, we might have those informal meetings with a number of Members of Parliament which we had for the Planning Commission. We may have that type of meeting, subject to one thing, if I may submit,—not having the necessity of every word being placed or recorded for future use. That, I think, is a little waste of time and energy. But to meet and discuss these various matters informally would be undoubtedly helpful from the point of view of the Government. I cannot guarantee this—I do not quite know what work we may have in the next session — but we hope to do that.

Now, I find that the way this Report has been looked at is as if it was an attack on this or that privilege of ours or rule of ours, and we are on the defensive. The House will notice that Government in various departments of Government, the Ministry of Finance and others, are criticised in very strong language, though we do

not object, my colleague does not object. We want as stout a criticism is possible. Not that we agree with it. if we agree, well and good; if we do not agree, we do not agree. But we welcome criticism, and we have, therefore, welcomed this criticism, this time and the last occasion that Dr. Appleby came here.

Dr. Appleby, there can be no doubt, is a person of very considerable experience in administrative procedures, structures etc. not only in the United States, but certainly in nearly all the countries of Europe and many elsewhere. He has been for long considered one of the major experts in administrative matters. That does not mean what he says about India must be right or good—it is neither here nor there. But he. is a person who is entitled to express his opinion, and his opinion has to be considered carefully.

It so happened that he came here about three or four years ago on the first occasion, and the report he issued then was placed before the House much later, and sent to State Governments. And as a matter of fact, we profited greatly by that report, and some improvements were made in our internal procedures here in the Finance Ministry and in other Ministries because of the consideration that we gave to that report. I think that the O. and M. Division — the Organisation and Methods Division — was, more or less, started because of those discussions on the Appleby report, and that is doing really good work. As a matter of fact, changes have been introduced from time to time, because it is not a question of one major 'yes' or 'no' about it. This whole thing runs through the whole gamut of administration, and these changes have been introduced, and are being introduced from day to day, and I believe, to our advantage.

Then he came for a second time about two years back, and he made certain comments — I forget if he presented a major report or not; I have no recollection.

On this occasion he came again, for the third time, although he is a fairly busy man; he has been for some time what might be called the Finance Minister of the New York State. We do not call him Finance Minister there, but that is his function in the New York State. He deals with the finances, which are pretty big, of the New York State. All that does not qualify him to be a final judge in regard to our matters. But it does show a degree of competence and experience. He is a person on the eve of retirement; he has finished, more or less, his life's work, and he gave a good deal about administrative procedure, financial procedure and other procedures, and we have welcomed his visit here and profited greatly by it.

The whole trend of his criticism has been how we can meet the needs of today in India; that is, a new State dealing with not only social and other matters, but trying to deal with them at a rapid pace, a State which is industrialising itself, which is trying to grow, and in all sectors of our economy. How to do it? He has pointed out throughout that we cannot do this satisfactorily in the framework of the then existing administration, the one which we inherited from the British. He has paid tribute to the persons and the House will remember that he said that the level of administration in India, the quality of the administration was as high as he found almost in any country in the world. Even from the administrative point of view and the point of view of the purity of administration—in spite of the fact that there was corruption here and there—even so, he said that India came in the top dozen or so of the countries of the world. Having said that he said that the system that we have—it was a good enough system for the previous type of State—is not fast moving; it is slow and there are too many checks and counter-checks with the result that delays occur. That was his first criticism.

When he came a second time he expressed his surprise and satisfaction

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that things had moved must faster than he thought they could have moved under the system partly because of certain minor changes that had been made and partly, according to him, because people had worked very hard, that is, the administrative apparatus. On this occasion again, the House will see that he began by saying that while they have proceeded as well because they have overworked themselves—and one cannot expect them always to be over-working themselves—in order to have a stable and fast progressive system you must change it in this way and that way. Anyhow, the whole criticism of Dr. Appleby is that this machine should move faster. It is obvious that he has a background Although he has a world background, it is chiefly an American background and now he is partial to the American background. I remember I showed Dr. Appleby's Report to a very eminent Englishman, an English Professor, who obviously had an English background. He came, perhaps, from Shri Hiren Mukerjee's University, the Oxford University and he did not like Dr. Appleby's American background at all.

Well it does not matter, as a matter of fact, what Dr. Appleby says of what the other man from Oxford said. They are both very interesting and very helpful because they are looking at the question from various points of view. What are we interested in? We are not interested in retaining a particular framework, administrative framework or throwing it away; but we are interested in getting the job done as quickly and rapidly and as well as possible. We are interested in geting our Five Year Plans go ahead and accomplish them both efficiently and speedily with purity in our administration. These we are interested in. Therefore, we welcome all suggestions, from any quarter they might come, and examine them with our own experience, the experience of Parliament and others and try to improve on that system. Nobody can say that our administrative apparatus is just as perfect. Nothing is perfect. At the same time it is admitted, and I think it should be admitted that our administrative apparatus, framed as it was originally for different purposes, has adapted itself to the change in India much more than might be expected. I might say everybody has adapted himself satisfactorily and the machinery has adapted itself—a good part of it has adapted itself—very well today. But, it is not merely a question of adaptation but something much more.

This House sometimes criticises and maybe rightly criticises the growth in all government offices, of people employed by Government or of Ministers or Deputy Ministers or Parliamentary Secretaries and the like. But the fact is that the work we have to deal with has grown in geometric proportion—not in arithmetic. It is astonishing how work has grown. We may deal with it adequately or not; it is not for me to judge. But there is no doubt about the growth of work. It has to be recognised and it is not a sort of doubling or trebling. The only way to judge of it is 50 times or 100 times than it was previously. It goes into that region. Now, this puts a tremendous burden on everybody. Work grows; people are lacking; trained people are lacking. Obviously, the type of work we have to do more and more requires trained personnel. We want trained technicians; trained scientists, trained engineers, trained administrative officers and so on and so forth. We are contstanly facing this difficulty.

One of our big problems today is this question of man-power. How to train our man-power adequately and utilise it immediately, not in the present haphazard way people go through colleges and universities and then knock about having no work to do because they do not fit in with the kind of work required. We have to train for a great deal of work and

nobody should knock about—no trained person. There is no doubt that we shall be training these men in much larger quantities than now. Not only that; we have to compete with others.

I am told that in the Soviet Union they are producing 75,000 engineers a year. We may not produce 75,000, but we may be able to 5,000 or 10,000. I do not know. We should have to. I think the figure will go up. In the Soviet Union, to give another figure, I was just reading today that there are 250,000 science teachers there; just science teachers—250,000. That shows the importance of science and technology and other things. The whole trend of administration is changing; the whole trend of modern life is changing and our administrative system will have to adapt itself to it. It cannot go on much as it has done in the past.

Two countries which are hardly alike but in some way are very much opposed to each other, the United States of America and the Soviet Union have one thing or many things in common. And, among them is this thing that they have a certain vitality and a certain adaptability, a certain knowledge of the changing world today and they are adapting themselves, they are trying to adapt themselves, scientifically, industrially and technologically and the rest. All other countries are behind them, if I may say so. Therefore, You will find that the average man from America and the average man from the Soviet Union offers the same criticisms on India. It is interesting to remember that the American comes and dislikes all these checks and balances. He wants to go ahead. He says, 'what is this'. We should have checks and balances. Every Government must. But what he says is, 'You have too many'. The average man in the Soviet Union—we do not have the average man from the Soviet Union, we usually have the special man from the Soviet Union,—but he offers exactly the same criticism to us. 'We cannot get work done. Your checks and balances and references and this and that, why don't you give them to a General Manager to go ahead, as we have done in the Soviet Union'. It is no good working in theory. Theoretically, Parliament is supreme. Of course, Parliament must remain supreme. We must have the democratic structure. We must follow the fundamental basis of our Constitution. Nobody challenges that. We must have our checks; we must have the Auditor-General; we must fix this and that. All right. But we have to deal with the practical problem and not the theoretical problem of dealing with the Constitution, so that it may lead to results. In that way we welcome criticisms. We have received many criticisms.

My friend here is dealing with the building of the Steel plants and he is constantly being pushed by the Soviet people that this thing should be done quickly; delegate responsibility, this and that; we have to go ahead, we cannot wait for others. It is odd that the same type of criticism comes from the Soviet Union and from the United States, although they have entirely different structures.

6 P.M.

May I, in this connection, say and also draw the particular attention of my friend and colleague, Shri Mukerjee to a certain thing? He has been constantly talking about bureaucrate —that this sort of bureaucratic machinery crushes the spirit of man and all that. Well, I do not know what he would call the men governing the Soviet Union at the present moment. I say it is the essence of bureaucracy. And, I say the more socialists we get in this country, the more will bureaucracy grow. That is the inevitable result of socialism. It is obvious. Maybe, it should be a better type of bureaucracy; that is a different matter. It is bureaucracy and you must have bureaucracy in this complicated state of affairs whether it is India or America or the Soviet Union.

In America, they have a little less than they used to have—they used to

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have a good deal of—what is called "The Spoils System". That is, when a new administration comes, they push out almost up to the post-master in a local village. I do not know whether they do so still, but they used to. Everybody changes and in comes the new party man. In the Soviet system, I do not know the exact details of it, but sometimes, lots of people change suddenly.

But, the point is that you cannot escape bureaucracy. Improve it, if you like and we must. But, it is bureaucracy and in the old days we thought of bureaucracy in terms of the Indian Civil Service and some other Service. That idea has of course changed. The Indian Civil Service, as it was, is gradually fading out; a few people are left. Other people are coming and the Indian Administrative Service is bred up and conditioned in a somewhat new atmosphere. But, apart from that, naturally, a new invasion is taking place in this so-called bureaucracy and that is the invasion of the technical man—engineer, technologist, etc. He is coming in large numbers and he will come in ever-growing numbers in our whole apparatus. You have to rely on these people; you have to train them more and more. The time may come when you will be using them, not in thousands but in—if I may use the word—millions, not even in hundreds of thousands. And your Government will be progressively more and more bureaucratic in that sense. Then of course there will be hundred ways and many more ways of controls and others.

Now, again, our work becomes so complicated and so various. The work of Parliament becomes very very difficult and it becomes difficult for the Parliament to keep pace with it. If it cannot keep pace with it and yet has to control it, it has to pick and choose the strategic points; it has to see: what are the important points which you must hold and check and not waste our time in relatively smaller and more trivial matters. Otherwise, important matters slip away and attention is drawn to the trivial matters.

If the hon. Members recollect the history of the growth of parliamentary system in England, they will see that the Parliament of the 19th century in the UK was something completely different from what it is today. Apart from the fact that it was not a very democratic Parliament—I mean to say that franchise was very limited and all that, but apart from that—that Parliament had leisure...The private member had plenty of time. It was a private Member's Parliament. Government hardly brought in anything, any important social measure. Sometimes it did of course, but they were a few and far between. And the Private Member had full charge.

Gradually, the work of Parliament and of the Government in Parliament has grown so much that the poor private Member in the British Parliament, as in other Parliaments, gets pushed out, simply through lack of time. And the most vital and important things are decided by Parliament by a real decision on the principle and then it refers it to some other body. Take an instance. It was divided absolutely. There were two main parties in the 19th century and the early 20th century Parliaments. There were two parties, for and against, free trade. The old Liberal and the Conservative Parties were divided on vital matters. Yet later, when protection came in, somewhat upsetting the hundred year old policy of the British, it is astonishing: the principle being accepted and the Board of Trade being told to darw up lists, duties, etc. Parliament hardly found time to consider; they had no time. They just decided: we have protection. Having decided that, the Board of Trade officials did the rest.

So, by the compulsion of events, Parliament cannot deal with these matters because there is so much. When you have not two corporations

but hundred State corporations in India, it is competent for Parliament but it will never have the time to look into each one of them, even if it wanted to. It has the power and if it chooses, at any time, to do anything, it will do it. But, you have to evolve other methods, therefore, whereby there should be adequate checks and at the same time, full initiative given for progress to go ahead.

These are really problems, not created by the Appleby Report. These are problems which are created by the facts of today, by the facts of life and we have to face them; we have to consider them carefully and discuss them and, step by step, change our administrative system or whatever it is, financial system, as we gain experience and as we see changes are necessary.

Shri Gadgil said that he wanted Government proposals. Certainly, I hope, in the next session, to put forward Government's ideas on the subject. But, all these are not one consolidated proposals. They are so many things and they are continuously, gradually changing; change after change comes.

For instance, during the last year or two, we have been progressively delegating authority; we have accepted that broad principle. We are goin perhaps a little more slowly than we ought to. The Finance Ministry, which has been complained against greatly, not only by Dr. Appleby, but very often by the other Ministries of the Government of India too, is delegating its authority and introducing, what is called, internal financial advisers. That is, instead of referring every matter to the Finance Ministry, one of its advisers sits with the Ministry in question and we pass on things; it avoids delay. Only in very important matters, need it go to the Ministry. We are going along these lines. Maybe, we are not going fast enough.

In regard to the delegation of authority to our autonomous corporations and others also, we feel it should be done, always keeping checks and controls as far as possible. So that it is not a question of yes or no to anything; it is a question of examining it and making gradually such changes which appear to us desirable and which do not involve any risk, any grave financial risks and the rest. That is how we are proceeding in this matter and we shall proceed. I shall, from time to time, place before the House the steps that we are taking. In fact, in answer to many questions, we have been telling them about these various matters and, as I said, in the course of the next session. I hope that we shall be able to arange an informal discussion among as many Members of Parliament as they wish. It is not a question of selecting them. As many as are interested and wish shall discuss this matter. We shall discuss the various points that the Appleby Report raises and, in fact, other points too, in regard to the administrative system and the other like points.

But, if I may again mention it, one should not feel irritated because of the strong language that Dr. Appleby has used. If I were quite sure that we were going to put it before Parliament, he would have used different language. But, we wanted our Government people—senior officials—to be shaken up. He told me that. In fact, he even offered to change his language, if it is going to be published, but I said: leave it as it is. That is good enough. So it is not that. But let us think rather of the great problem that we and every country has to face. It is a problem which, I have no doubt,—I know it is a fact—the United Kingdom has to face today; not the same type of problem as we have, but not so different either. After all, in a sense our civil services were somewhat modelled after the United Kingdom pattern. They had the same difficulties as we have had. It may be that they have greater experience and their country is small whatever it is, but they have their problems. I know it is a fact that the Soviet Union is constantly struggling with this problem of how much authority to delegate and how much not to delegate. I know they impressed upon me, when I was in the Soviet

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Union—they also impressed upon us when they came here—that we made a great mistake in not delegating authority, and they are delegating much more authority now simply because they found that the rapidly moving machine of their's was checked and stopped repeatedly because they did not delegate. Of course, they have a close supervision. Every Government has. But you cannot help the complicated and big administration not to delegate authority. And I would remind this House, when it talks about the Government by Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries, that that is exactly the type of Government that both the United States and the Soviet Union have got today.

RELEASE OF A MEMBER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received intimation from the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad City today that Shri A. K. Gopalan, Member, Lok Sabha, was acquitted on the 6th September, 1956 of the charges under section 143, 145 and 188 I.P.C. by the Judicial Magistrate, First Class, II Court, Ahmedabad.

6.13 P.M.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Half past Ten of the Clock on Tuesday, the 11th September, 1956.

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE. . . . . 6399—6401

The following papers were laid on the Table :

(1) The minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions (Sixtieth to Sixty-sixth) held during the Thirteenth Session.

(2) A copy of each of certain further statements containing replies to certain memoranda received from Members in connection with Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1956-57.

(3) A copy of the Notification No. 42/F. No. 1/6/56-E. D., dated the 22nd August, 1956 under sub-section (3) of section 85 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, making certain further amendment to the Estate Duty Rules, 1953.

(4) A copy of each of the the following papers sub-rule (5) of Rule 3 of the Air Corporations Rules, 1954 :

(*i*) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Air India International Corporation for the year 1956-57.

(*ii*) Summary of the Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1956-57.

(5) A copy of the annual Report (Parts I and II) of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ended the 31st December, 1955, under Article 338 (2) of the Constitution.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS) FOR 1953-54 PRESENTED 6401

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) presented a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1953-54.

PETITION PRESENTED 6401

Shri Ramachandra Reddi presented a petition signed by 17 petitioners in respect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1956.

BILL PASSED . . . 6402—6554

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar) replied to the discussion on the motion to consider the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill. The motion was adopted and clause-by-clause consideration was taken up. Clauses 2 to 7 Schedules I to IV and clause I were adopted and the Bill was passed, as amended.

COLUMNS

MOTION *RE* APPLEBY'S REPORT . . 6555—6605

Shri Matthen moved for consideration of Dr. Paul H. Appleby's Report on the re-examination of India's Administrative system. After the discussion the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) replied to the debate.

RELEASE OF A MEMBER. 6606

Mr. Deputy-Speaker informed the Lok Sabha that Shri A. K. Gopalan, Member, Lok Sabha, was acquitted on the 6th September, 1956 of the charges under sections 143, 145 and 188 I. P. C. by the Judicial Magistrate, First Class, II Court Ahmedabad.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1956.

Discussion on the Resolution *re.* Second Five Year Plan.